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SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1901.

PRICE
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BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The EIGHTH MEETING of the SESSION will be held at 32, SACKVILLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W., on WEDNESDAY NEXT, March 6. Chair to be taken at 8 P.M., when Antiquities will be exhibited, and the following Paper read.—Notes on a Hamble round Theoford, by Rev. H. J. DUKINFIELD ASTLEY, M.A.
GEORGE PATRICK, Esq., A.R.I.B.A.
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SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1901.

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LITERATURE

Celtic Folk-lore, Welsh and Manx. By John Rhys. 2 vols. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

WHATEVER the reason may be, it must be admitted that the land of the Mabinogion has not in modern times sustained its reputation as the home of legend, and that the student of folk-lore does not usually regard Wales as a good field for his researches. Methodism has been blamed for this, like the Free Kirk in the Highlands and the "Indre Mission" in Denmark; but if the charge is well founded, the latter agencies have been less potent in rooting out popular beliefs than their counterpart in Wales. This comparative poverty of material must be carefully borne in mind in considering the two volumes in which the Oxford Professor of Celtic has brought together the results of his own collections and those of others. To those who have closely followed the development of folk-lore studies the majority of the chapters will not be altogether new, as most of them have appeared at different times in the proceedings of various societies; but there is an advantage in having them all collected here in a revised and often expanded form, and accompanied with that increasingly rare thing—a copious index.

Though Prof. Rhys in his preface disclaims the "comparative" system of exhibiting folk-lore, and even states that he has avoided this method of working, lest he should contaminate the native evidence with suggestions from outside sources, his book is not a mere collection of such tales, beliefs, and practices as strictly fall within the province of folk-lore. There is also a wealth of information on local matters, persons, place-names, words, and so forth, which, to those readers who are not specialists, may prove the most interesting feature of the work. In a country like Wales, where the bard and the antiquary have so persistently endeavoured to sophisticate tradition, there are many things requiring to be put straight, and Prof. Rhys has not hesitated to expose the devices of the "charlatans." Unfortunately,

the collector of Welsh folk-lore cannot always escape from those whom he knows too well to trust implicitly. Tradition has now reached a stage at which the acquisition of material is not easy; one must either be content with a scrappy and unsatisfactory, though genuine, version, or accept the literary effusion of some earlier collector. Prof. Rhys has endeavoured to make the best of both, though he has been a little too generous in admitting the latter species. It is difficult to say how the general reader will take it, but the specialist will certainly wish that Mr. Rees, Glasynys, and others had been less enamoured of fine writing, and been content to tell a plain tale as they heard it. Much more satisfactory in this respect are the numerous specimens which Prof. Rhys gives of more recent contributions; these he usually prints in Welsh as well as in English, even when the Welsh is not very good. The practice is one which ought to be followed by all collectors of Celtic folk-lore, not merely in order to give the story in its native dress (though the actual words employed may often be of importance), but because it affords a good opportunity of preserving specimens of the spoken dialects. "The occasional reader who does not know Welsh" may even rise above his innate dread of *w's* and *y's* after encountering a few of these samples. The longest, however, that on pp. 176-84, is somewhat after the style of Mr. Rees and Glasynys, and would perhaps have been more at home in one of those Welsh periodicals from which Prof. Rhys has unearthed a considerable number of interesting items. Possibly this striving after literary form may be one of the reasons why really popular tradition has languished in Wales, just as the genuine local traditions in different parts of Scotland have been supplanted by newspaper versions.

The first three chapters contain a large collection of data, from which one may form a more or less complete idea of the "world of faery" as it exists in the present-day imagination of the Welsh people. The author confesses to a certain "want of method," and the confession is not altogether superfluous, as legends of very diverse types are often placed together merely because they were got from the same person. There may be some justification for this in the fact that the character and surroundings of the person in question are sometimes described pretty fully, so that the reader may be able to judge of the mental atmosphere in which certain beliefs or traditions flourish. The advantage, however, hardly counterbalances the defect, that versions of the same tale turn up many pages apart, while unrelated items follow each other in close succession.

This omission to classify the tales according to their contents is not without its influence on one of the main points for which Prof. Rhys contends, viz., that the Welsh fairies are closely associated with water, especially with the lakes. This is stated as follows:—

"Speaking of the rank and file of the fairies in rather a promiscuous fashion, one may say that we have found manifold proof of their close connexion with the water-world. Not only have we found them supposed to haunt places border-

ing on rivers, to live beneath the lakes, or to inhabit certain green isles capable of playing hide and seek with the ancient mariner.....but other considerations have been suggested as also pointing unmistakably to the same conclusion."

In accordance with this view, the subject-matter of the first three chapters is said to be 'Welsh Lake-legends'; but many of the legends are not expressly connected with lakes, and some are even incompatible with such a connexion. The impression one gets from a study of the different tales is that the fairies are by no means all of the same order, a possibility which Prof. Rhys also admits. As there is every reason to believe that Welsh folk-lore is somewhat confused on this point, some comparison with fairies outside Wales is probably essential to a correct understanding of the situation. Though disclaiming the comparative method, Prof. Rhys has admitted it in a few cases (as on pp. 158, 268, and especially 326-9), and it might have been employed here with considerable advantage. Under the Welsh names of Tylwyth Teg, "the fair (or beautiful) family," Plant Rhys Dwfn, "the children of Rhys the deep," and Bendith y Mamau, "the mothers' blessings," more than one class of fairies are admittedly comprehended. Mr. Jones describes in detail two species of the Tylwyth Teg, neither of which has a necessary connexion with lakes or rivers, in the sense of living in or under them. Those of the one kind live in caves in the hills, are small of stature, arrant thieves, and steal unbaptized infants, leaving in their place "their own wretched and peevish offspring." Another account here speaks of them as small and ugly, "with yellow skin and black hair." A striking contrast to these is presented by the other branch of the Tylwyth Teg, to whom this name seems properly to belong. These are a handsome race, and possessed of no small wealth; as we learn from some of the tales, they are especially rich in cattle. They are usually seen dancing in circles, especially in the combs, or valleys, and mortals who are rash enough to join in the dance are often carried off and detained among them for many years.

Although these two classes of fairies may be a little confused in the modern Welsh mind, there can be no doubt that they were originally quite separate. The former is the exact equivalent of the Danish *bergfolk*, the latter of the *ellefolk*. In Denmark, as in Wales, the two are not always clearly distinguished from each other, but it is not difficult to eliminate the slight confusion in either case. The handsome fairies have also a close parallel in the *huldres* of Norway, who have plentiful flocks and herds in the mountains. That these fairies have cattle is, in fact, a commonplace of folk-lore, but there is one interesting example in O'Fotharty's 'Siamsa an Gheimhridh' (p. 123), which in another way is connected with the Welsh stories. In this case the man who came in contact with the "good people" could only see the cattle and the fairy mansion when he sat down on a certain grassy hillock, so that the Irish fairies are near of kin to Plant Rhys Dwfn, whose country could only be seen from a particular spot, about a square yard in extent, on which certain herbs grew.

The greater number of the tales relating to these hill-fairies are connected with their dancing and its results (as is also the case with the Danish *ellefolk*), and one of these is of a very striking character. A young man succeeds in getting a wife from among them on condition that he is never to touch her with iron. The promise is broken when he accidentally strikes her with a bridle which he throws to her, and the fairy at once takes her departure, only returning once by night to see to her child's comfort. It is true that the oldest version of this tale, that of Walter Mapes, makes the fairy come out of and return to a lake; but this does not prove that lake-fairies and hill-fairies are quite the same thing, like the lepers and leopards of the Highland preacher. The story is unusual, but has its parallels elsewhere, as in the French tale where the fairy wife departs on hearing the word *mort*, which was taboo to her.

As the ugly fairies closely resemble the Danish *bergfolk* in appearance and habits, so the stories about them are remarkably alike. Very common is that in which a mortal woman assists at a fairy birth, and happens to touch one of her own eyes with a certain ointment. As the result of this she is able to see the fairies when they are ordinarily invisible, but one day is thoughtless enough to betray this fact by addressing one of them in the market-place. "With which eye do you see me?" asks the fairy, and on receiving an answer either destroys the eye or takes away its power. Few tales are more widely spread than this, but it is significant of the imperfect state of Welsh folk-lore that in the first version given by Prof. Rhys there is no mention of anything being done to the eye by the fairy. The Welsh stories of changelings usually make the imp reveal his true character by the device of brewing (or making a pasty) in an egg-shell, except in cases where rough treatment or exorcism is employed. All these devices are equally well known in Denmark, together with one which seems to be wanting in Wales: a little pig is made entire into a sausage, and the changeling's exclamations of surprise reveal the fact that he is older than he looks. Evidently "auld-farrant bairns" were not in favour among our ancestors.

It is clear that these fairies belong to a much lower grade of culture than the other class. In many cases they require human aid to accomplish very simple operations. On p. 64 it is part of a plough that has to be mended for them; but though Danish *bergfolk* also plough, this is probably less original than the version on p. 241, in which the article is a "peel" for putting bread into the oven. Even here it is doubtful whether the Welsh version has got "the right hang" of it. The ploughman who has heard the voice saying, "The peel wants a nail," finds peel, hammer, and nail lying ready for him at the end of the field. In the Danish version it is only the broken peel which is laid down, and the man supplies the nail. The fact that something made of iron is needed no doubt explains why the little folk could not mend the peel themselves; as Prof. Rhys says, "They seem never to have been very strong in household furniture, especially articles made of iron." Accordingly, they are always

borrowing the flat-iron (*gradell*), and pan (*padell*) used for baking. Iron articles were thus objects of desire, not of dread, to this class of fairies, a fact which Prof. Rhys seems to have overlooked when he speaks of "the sallowness of their skins and the smallness of their stature, their dwelling under ground, their dislike of iron, and the comparative poverty of their homes in the matter of useful articles of furniture."

It is the more comely set which seem to have an aversion to iron, as indicated by the tale referred to above.

Prof. Rhys has apparently found only a single example in Wales of a story common in Denmark, in which a fairy household are annoyed by the dirty water from a farmhouse running down into their own dwelling. Here again the Welsh version is probably defective, as it omits to say at the outset that the farmer's cattle were always dying on his hands, being really killed by the little folk in revenge for the nuisance. That this was stated in the original version may be inferred from the words:—

"The fairy then advised him to have his door in the other side of his house, and [said] that if he did so his cattle would never suffer from the *clwy' byr*."

That bands of fairies should have been met by travellers in the dusk even in quite recent times, chattering away in their own speech, is not surprising. The same thing has frequently happened in Denmark, and there also the little people are given to smoking, an idea which seems to be new to Prof. Rhys. This means, of course, that the tales are constantly shifted onwards in time, like those about heads of colleges, so that modern features naturally creep in. What a narrator tells as having happened to his grandfather was almost certainly told by the latter about his grandfather, and so on.

With these two classes of fairies Prof. Rhys, partly following tradition, associates the real water-fairy, and it is with a striking legend relating to one of these that he opens his book. In its general features it is not unlike that of the fairy bride already cited. After some trouble, a young farmer induces the "lake-lady" to be his wife, and she brings as her dowry a goodly stock of cattle and sheep. When the husband has broken his promise by striking her three times, she returns to her native element, taking all the cattle with her. Despite the similarity of the stories, there is no real reason for assuming that the lake-lady and the hill-fairy are near relatives, as Prof. Rhys has done, even using the name of "lake-lady" when the fairy is not described as such. That both of them have cattle is quite in accordance with the general beliefs of Britain and Scandinavia. Sea-cows (*sækyr*) are well known in Icelandic legend, yet the sea-dwellers (*sæbiar*) are never identified with the elves (*álfar*). The *havfrue* in Denmark pastures her cows on shore, and even quarrels with the farmers over her right to do so. The people at Shawbost in Lewis once secured a number of the mermaid's cows, and detained them for some time. One morning they forgot a necessary precaution, and the mermaid called them back to her with a formula of the same character as those which occur in

the Welsh tales. There would thus seem to be fully as good reason for associating the "lake-lady" with the mermaid, as is actually done on p. 256. The Welsh mermaid is very much akin to her sisters in other seas, and the tale in which she warns the fisher of the coming storm has its counterpart elsewhere.

After a careful consideration of the materials contained in these chapters, one is inclined to think that Prof. Rhys has given undue prominence to the water element, and that a clearer classification of the legends would have materially assisted the discussion of the ethnology of the fairies in chap. xii. One would like to know, too, whether the name "people of the red coats" is a common one for the fairies; the same colour is mentioned several times, but without further explanation.

The two chapters on Manx folk-lore are somewhat awkwardly placed, though it is difficult to suggest a better arrangement, and it is more natural to go on to the 'Folk-lore of the Wells.' The wells are of two kinds: those which have healing powers, and those which are traditionally said to have overflowed and formed a lake. With reference to the former, Prof. Rhys discusses the question as to the real meaning of the articles thrown into, or left beside, the well; and holds that the money, pin, &c., thrown into the water are an offering to the well or its guardian, while the rag attached to the adjoining bush is the means of removing the disease. This view has been questioned, but there is every reason to believe that it is correct, for not only are offerings made to wells for other than healing purposes, but the rag may be differently disposed of. More interesting, as linking Welsh tradition with Irish, are the legends of Ffynnon Grassi and Ffynnon Gywer, which through the negligence of their guardians were allowed to swell into the lakes of Glasfryn and Bala. These are associated by Prof. Rhys with another class of tales of inundation; but the connexion is by no means clear or certain, even though both forms of the legend may be told about the same place:—

"In the case of Llyn Tegid, the less known and presumably the older story connects the formation of the lake with the neglect to keep the stone door of the well shut, while the more popular story makes the catastrophe a punishment for wicked and riotous living."

Prof. Rhys is sceptical about the "wicked and riotous living," and suggests that the ethical motive has been brought in to justify a piece of fairy revenge, which otherwise might seem excessively severe. It is not certain, however, that fairies are at all concerned in the case, for stories bearing a marked resemblance to those given in chap. vii. (cf. also p. 73) are well known in Denmark, and are directly associated with Heaven's punishment for crime. The most striking parallel is probably this:—

"Where Bav-sö now is, there once stood a house, and in it lived a man who lodged travellers. Finally the Evil One gained so much power over him that he killed a rich merchant and took possession of his money. Next morning the man went up on the high ground to the north of the lake, and called out three times, 'When shall this murder be revealed, and when shall it be avenged?' A voice

from above answered that it would be revealed after a hundred years, and then the house would sink into the abyss. The man comforted himself with the thought that the vengeance would not be exacted in his lifetime; but he lived to be so old that he was on his deathbed only a few days before the hundred years were ended. He then sent for a priest and confessed his sin. When the priest went away he left his service-book lying on a chair, and had gone some distance before he noticed this. He sent his man back for the book, but when he reached the place again the house had disappeared and the lake was there. Only the chair, with the book lying on it, came floating to the shore."—Kristensen, 'Danske Sagn,' iii. 240.

So remarkably does this coincide with the tales given by Prof. Rhys that his theory of fairy revenge seems difficult to maintain. There is every likelihood that the two classes of tales of inundation are distinct in origin, and it is not at all remarkable that in localizing them they should occasionally overlap.

In the chapter on 'Welsh Cave Legends' there is much of historical and local interest, though most of the tales resolve themselves into the common one of the national hero who is lying in some cave with all his warriors, waiting for his country to need his aid. That on 'Place-name Stories' is in the main an examination of the Mabionogion tale of the 'Hunting of the Twrch Trwyth.' Full of interest as the discussion is, there are two points on which one does not feel satisfied. Even if the legend, and the names which occur in it, can only be explained by supposing that the Brythons received it from the Goidels, does it necessarily follow that the Goidels preceded the Brythons in Wales? This conclusion has been opposed by at least one prominent Celtic authority, and further discussion is required before it can be assumed as a basis for theories on the origin of legends. The manner in which the tale passed from the Goidels to the Brythons also involves the question whether an elaborate legend like the hunting of the Twrch Trwyth is really folk-lore at all, in the usual sense of the word. It is just as likely to be the work of some man of learning with a taste for the study of place-names. The extraordinary difficulty which seems to attend the transference of really national legends from one language or people to another, except through literary channels, is more in favour of a scholarly than a popular medium in cases like this. As the Goidelic question is prominent in the closing chapters, it would be well to be sure that one is really dealing with folk-lore here, and not with conscious literary invention. Specialists are perhaps too apt to regard the details of Celtic romance as having a basis in popular belief; no doubt the scribe of the Táin was right in saying "some are poetic figments.....some were written to amuse fools," and it is very difficult to decide how far mediæval Irish credulity really went.

The general problems raised by Prof. Rhys are of much interest, but space is wanting to enter into the numerous points of detail on which comment might be made. One or two may, however, be noticed. In the *Manx* chapters there is mention of the *aural locht*, in which "one calf was sacrificed

as a burnt offering for the rest of the cattle." The name here is almost sufficient to show that Biblical knowledge has affected the meaning of an old practice. Probably the burning was originally intended to disclose or kill the wizard or witch (compare p. 305), a device well known in various parts of England. In Lancashire a live cock, stuck full of pins, was formerly used for the purpose. The etymology suggested for *fenodyree* is not very convincing, even with allowance for the peculiarities of Manx phonetics. In Nicholson's verses on p. 325 "*rippish* freaks" is surely a misprint for "*frippish*." The fairy whose name is found out in the nick of time (a tale of which Prof. Rhys has much to say) is not uncommonly a female: this is the case in a Basque version, where her name is Marie Kirikitoun. The soul-wanderings mentioned on pp. 601-4 represent a very widespread belief: in Scandinavia the usual form in which the soul appears is that of a mouse. "*Bale-fire*" is not an accurate rendering of O.N. *bál-för*, and the line "What is the son of man, quick or dead, to me?" is still less faithful to the original.

These items, however, and others that might be cited, are small matters in a book of seven hundred pages which is a useful presentation of Welsh folk-lore as a whole. It is difficult to say how far the author's conclusions will hold good when the study of the subject has made further advances towards the position of an exact science. Comparison with the beliefs and traditions of the surrounding countries will be necessary to determine what is general and what is specially Welsh; after that it may be possible to divide the native element between Brython and Goidel on the lines indicated by Prof. Rhys. It is to be hoped that his appeal for further contributions to the store of legends will meet with a hearty response. We cannot afford to lose any Welsh folk-lore that still exists.

Wellington's Men: Some Soldier Autobiographies. Edited by W. H. Fitchett, LL.D. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

As the author truly observes, "history treats the men who do the actual fighting in war very ill. It commonly forgets all about them." Mr. Fitchett seeks to remedy this deficiency by giving us the history of Wellington's most famous campaigns as told, not by the commanders or the historians, but by the actual fighters. In the narratives of the latter—passages from which are woven into the book before us—truth is strong and effective. It must, however, be remembered that the regimental officer or man—apart from his prejudice in favour of his corps and comrades—can only describe what took place on a very limited area, and that discrepancies between the accounts of two brother officers, standing within a few yards of each other, concerning even regimental operations, are not uncommon. The four autobiographies selected may be familiar to the military student, but are practically inaccessible to the general reader, being old and rare. They are Capt. Kincaid's 'Adventures in the Rifle Brigade in the Peninsula, &c.'; the narrative of "Rifleman Harris," of the old 95th; Sergeant Anton's 'Recol-

lections of Service in the 42nd'; and Capt. C. Mercer's account of his troop of horse artillery at Waterloo.

These narratives present what may be termed inside views, and a glimpse of the spirit and feelings of the army not then available through the medium of the press. Goethe at Valmy, it is true, analyzed the feelings of a combatant, but his example was not followed till much later by any spectator who could hold a pen as well as a gun. Perhaps the most interesting account is that of Kincaid, who served throughout the Peninsular war and the Waterloo campaign with the Rifle Brigade. He described clearly and well what he saw and experienced, but, fanatical Green Jacket that he was, he ignored as unworthy of notice what any other corps outside his own did. Kincaid at the capture of Badajos was with four companies of Rifles told off to line the glacis in order to fire at the ramparts and the top of the left breach, so he naturally saw more than the stormers themselves, and his account is a good contribution to the history of the siege. Mr. Fitchett casually mentions a bit of romance such as rarely happens in modern days:—

"One curious incident in the siege of Badajos may be related. The day after the assault two Spanish ladies, the younger a beautiful girl of fourteen, appealed for help to two officers of the Rifles, who were passing through one of the streets of the town. Their dress was torn, their ears, from which rings had been roughly snatched, were bleeding, and to escape outrage or death they cast themselves on the protection of the first British officers they met. One of the officers was Capt. Harry Smith of the Rifles. Two years later he married the girl he had saved in a scene so wild. Capt. Harry Smith, in after years, served at the Cape as Sir Harry, and this Spanish girl, as Lady Smith, gave her name to the historic town which Sir George White defended with such stubborn valour. The two great sieges of Badajos and of Ladysmith are separated from each other by nearly a century; but there exists this interesting human link betwixt them."

Kincaid, in his story of the Rifle Brigade in the Waterloo campaign, writes with approval of the gallant behaviour of the Household Cavalry during the retreat from Quatre Bras, but tells a humorous anecdote about them:—

"The only young thing [sign of youth] they showed was in every one who got a roll in the mud (and, owing to the slipperiness of the ground, there were many) going off to the rear, according to their Hyde Park custom, as being no longer fit to appear on parade! I thought at first that they had been all wounded, but, on finding how the case stood, I could not help telling them that theirs was now the situation to verify the old proverb, 'The uglier the better soldier!'"

At Waterloo Kincaid's battalion, of which he was adjutant, occupied with three companies a knoll in front of Picton's division opposite La Haye Sainte, from which it was separated by a hollow road. When D'Erlon's attack on Picton was made the advanced three companies of the Rifles fell back on the main position, "but not before some of our officers and theirs had been engaged in personal combat." As for the pursuit of the retreating French, Kincaid says:—

"This was the last, the greatest, and the most uncomfortable heap of glory that I ever

had a hand in, and may the deuce take me if I think that everybody waited there to see the end of it, otherwise it never could have been so troublesome to those who did. We were, take us all in all, a very bad army. Our foreign auxiliaries, who constituted more than half of our numerical strength, with some exceptions, were little better than a raw militia—a body without a soul, or like an inflated pillow, that gives to the touch and resumes its shape again when the pressure ceases."

The narrative of another Rifleman, but in the ranks, follows. Harris, the author, a Dorset sheepboy originally, writes in a graphic style, and was evidently observant and cool enough to note what went on in moments of hard fighting. One charm of his story is his excessive frankness. The British soldier of that day was a curious mixture, as indeed he is now. He would jest about his enemy's death or wounds if any comical circumstances attached to them. If his assailant was only wounded, he would show him the utmost humanity; if he were dead, he would plunder him. Indeed, he would plunder a dead British officer without scruple. At the battle of Vimiero a comrade said to Harris during a pause in the fighting:—

"'Harris, you humbug,' he said, 'you have plenty of money about you, I know, for you are always staying about and picking up what you can find on the field. But I think this will be your last field-day, old boy. A good many of us will catch it, I suspect, to-day.' 'You are right, Low,' I said, 'I have got nine guineas in my pack, and if I get shot to-day, and you yourself escape, it's quite at your service.' In the meantime, however, if you see any symptoms of my wishing to flinch in this business, I hope you will shoot me with your own hand."

Harris's account of the retreat to Corunna brings that terrible march vividly before our eyes. Sir John Moore was subjected to much obloquy at this time. The Duke of Wellington, however, asserted that he could discover no fault in him, except that perhaps he should when advancing have made fuller preparation for the retreat which must necessarily follow.

Sergeant Anton, of the 42nd Highlanders, tells his story in a somewhat stiff and formal manner. The special interest of it is that it throws much light on the hardships of soldiers' wives on active service, and gives an account of the part which the 42nd played at Toulouse. In that hard-fought battle the regiment lost 457 of all ranks—rather a heavier casualty list than those which in these days appal the British public.

The experiences of Capt. C. Mercer during the Waterloo campaign form the most valuable of all the autobiographies, for he was a cultivated man, whose observation was not confined, like the others, to his own unit.

In the retreat to Waterloo on the 17th of June, Lord Uxbridge accompanied Mercer's troop in their dash into Genappe, the French cavalry being close at their heels. Uxbridge ordered Mercer to follow him with a couple of guns into a narrow lane. At about fifty yards from its termination Uxbridge caught sight of a body of French light cavalry apparently waiting for him:—

"The whole transaction appears to me so wild and confused that at times I can hardly

believe it to have been more than a confused dream—yet true it was—the general-in-chief of the cavalry exposing himself amongst the skirmishers of his rearguard, and literally doing the duty of a cornet! 'By God! we are all prisoners' (or some such words), exclaimed Lord Uxbridge, dashing his horse at one of the garden-banks, which he cleared, and away he went, leaving us to get out of the scrape as best we could. There was no time for hesitation—one manœuvre alone could extricate us if allowed time, and it I ordered. 'Reverse by unlimbering' was the order."

The difficult feat was, however, accomplished, and Mercer brought back his two guns through Genappe, finding at the further end Uxbridge collecting some hussars to effect a rescue.

During the cannonade which wound up the retreat Mercer came across an interesting visitor. Sir Thomas Picton had received his appointment at the last moment, and, hastening up from Wales, had embarked for the Continent without having had time to make proper provision for his outfit. Besides, the rough and tough old fighter cared little for personal adornment:—

"Whilst we were thus engaged, a man of no very prepossessing appearance came rambling amongst our guns, and entered into conversation with me on the occurrences of the day. He was dressed in a shabby old drab greatcoat and a rusty round hat. I took him at the time for some amateur from Brussels (of whom we had heard there were several hovering about), and thinking many of his questions rather impertinent, was somewhat short in answering him, and he soon left us. How great was my astonishment on learning soon after that this was Sir Thomas Picton!"

Mercer was second captain in a troop which boasted picked horses. They received a great compliment from Blücher at a cavalry review near Gramont.

"Each subdivision—nay, each individual horse—was closely scrutinised, Blücher repeating continually that he had never seen anything so superb in his life, and concluding by exclaiming, 'Mein Gott, dere is not von orse in dies batterie wick is not goot for Veldt Marshal': and Wellington agreed with him."

We must not quote any more, but refer the reader to these striking narratives. The editor's style is fluent, but he is a little too fond of dwelling on obvious points. It is pleasant to find a satisfactory index.

The Inhabitants of the Philippines. By F. H. Sawyer. (Sampson Low & Co.)

On the strength of fourteen years' residence and travel in the Philippines, the author naturally claims to speak with authority on all that concerns the inhabitants of the group—a claim we are far from disputing; and he was specially moved to write by a desire to refute what he considers the harsh and unfair judgments commonly passed on his native friends. There is some humour in his quotations from the American official reports; thus: "Mr. Whitelaw Reid denounces them as rebels, savages, and treacherous barbarians. Mr. McKinley is struck by their ingratitude for American kindness and mercy." The truth is, as indeed we gather from the author's careful notices of the various tribes, that every degree of social culture is represented, from the Tagals, who have been Christians for

centuries, and who even under great provocation treat their prisoners, both Spaniards and Americans, with humanity, and are "fairer fighters than the Boers"—from these and other civilized tribes of Malay origin, as the Visayas and Pampangos, down through descending stages of savagery to the Aetas and other tribes of Negrito affinities who are still at human sacrifices and head-hunting. Then again there are the Moros, a piratical race chiefly of Arab extraction. Mr. Sawyer is inclined to think them irreclaimable, but they have much affinity, racial and social, with the piratical tribes of North Borneo, whose reclamation was one of the most brilliant triumphs of the Rajah Brooke.

"The Spanish gun-boats had stopped the inroads of the Moros by sea, and detachments of native troops along the coast stopped the raiding by land. For twenty years the Tagbanuas had suffered little, and for several years absolutely nothing from the Moros, yet they apparently could not realise their security, and were afraid to accumulate anything lest it should be taken from them. To the ravages of the pirate, there has succeeded the extortion of the usurer, and John Chinaman waxes fat whilst the wretched Tagbanua starves.....I trust that the change of government may result in some benefits to these poor people, and that a Governor or Protector of Aborigines may be appointed with absolute power, who will check the abuses of the half-caste and Chinese usurers, and give the poor down-trodden Tagbanuas, at one time, I firmly believe, a comparatively civilised people, a chance to live and thrive.....The Chinese are mostly herded together in Manila, and in some of the larger towns. Some few venture to keep stores in the villages, and others travel about at the risk of their lives in the sugar, hemp, and tobacco districts, as purchasers and collectors of produce. I consider that they should not be allowed to do this, for the invariable result of their interference is to reduce the quality of everything they handle. Their trade is based upon false weights and measures, and upon adulteration or insufficient preparation of the produce. They are very patient with the natives, and this gives them a very great advantage over a European, even if the latter is used to Eastern ways. An American would probably have less patience than any European in negotiating a purchase of produce from an up-country native; the waste of time would exasperate him. I feel sure that most of those who know the Philippines will agree with me as to the evil results of the operations of the Chinese produce-brokers. Adulterated sugar, half-rotten hemp, half-cured tobacco, badly prepared indigo—that is what the Chinaman brings in. He spoils every article he trades in, and discredits it in the world's markets. The Chinese nowhere cultivate the soil, except the gardens and market gardens around Manila, and a few of the large towns. This is, perhaps, not due to their unwillingness to do so, but because they dare not; the natives are too jealous of them, and their lives would not be safe away from the towns.....But amidst all this extortion from the Spaniard, and notwithstanding the ever-present hatred of the native, the Manila Chinaman is a sleek and prosperous looking person, and seems cheerful and contented."

On the whole the author considers the people to be both industrious and intelligent, as is shown by their proficiency in various arts and crafts, derived in most cases from Chinese rather than from Spanish sources. One striking characteristic, common to the Malay race, and not, the author says, the fruit of Spanish teaching, is the high standard of honour in business matters.

In the Tagal the author finds

"much to like and admire.....all have some good to say of him, and with reason. But the piratical blood is strong in him yet. He requires restraint and guidance from those who have a higher standard for their actions than he has. Left to himself, he would infallibly relapse into savagery. At the same time he will not be governed by brute force, and under oppression or contumelious treatment he would abandon the plains, retire to the mountains, and lead a predatory life. Although not just himself nor truthful, he can recognise and revere truth and justice in a master or governor. Courageous himself, only a courageous man can win his respect. He is grateful, and whoever can secure his reverence and gratitude will have no trouble in leading him. I have testified to the Tagal's excellence in many handicrafts and callings, yet I greatly doubt whether they have the mental and moral equipment for any of the professions. I should not like to place my affairs in the hands of a Tagal lawyer, to trust my life in the hands of a Tagal doctor, nor to purchase an estate on the faith of a Tagal surveyor's measurements. I do not say that they are all untrustworthy, nor that they can never become fit for the higher callings, but they are not fit for them now, and it will take a long time, and a completely changed system of education, before they can become fit. What they want are examples of a high type of honour and morality that they could look up to and strive to imitate. There are such men in America. Whether they will be sent to the Philippines is best known to Mr. McKinley..... That the commerce of the islands, now mainly British, will ultimately pass into American hands, can scarcely be doubted. They are not yet firmly seated in power, but their attitude to British and foreign firms is already sufficiently pronounced to allow an observant onlooker to make a forecast of what it will be later on. Dominating Cuba, holding the Philippines, the Sandwich Islands, and Porto Rico, the Americans will control the cane sugar trade, the tobacco trade, and the hemp trade, in addition to the vast branches of production they now hold in their hands."

But Mr. Sawyer also essays to throw his *egis* over the Spanish administration, and here it is more difficult to follow him. "It was indeed corrupt and defective, and what Government is not?" This is not serious reasoning. A few isolated acts of beneficence are named, as the abolition of the tobacco monopoly and the erection of telegraphs. He lays much stress on the fact that out of the six governors-general he has known, two were actually honest men. At the same time he admits that any such governors are promptly driven out of office by means of bribes from the clerical and other interests to the authorities at Madrid; whereas the more unscrupulous governors, who have paid heavily for their appointments, retain them by the same means. Mr. Sawyer recounts various iniquitous actions, mostly tragic, but some comic, as when a broken bridge is left un-repaired so that money may be made by the improvised ferry. In short, he damns his clients with the very faintest of praise; and though he also encountered two honest bishops, it is not clear that the administration could have produced a fuller tale of righteous men than Sodom of old.

"The foulest blot upon the Spanish Administration in all her former colonies was undoubtedly the thorough venality of her infamous Courts of Justice.....And if some solitary alcalde might cherish in his heart some spark of honour, some lingering love of justice, there

were two elements in the country to extinguish that spark, to smother that feeling. Woe betide the alcalde who would decide a case, whatever its merits, adversely to any one of the religious orders. I personally knew an alcalde who (at a great price) had obtained the government of the province of Batangas, from whence his immediate predecessor, also well known to me, had retired with a large fortune, but leaving everybody contented so far as could be seen. He had kept on good terms with the priests. His successor unfortunately forgot this cardinal rule, and allowed himself to be identified with some anti-clerical Spaniards. Every kind of trouble fell upon that man, and finally he was recalled to Manila and received a severe reprimand from General Primo de Rivera, who was said to have received \$12,000 for turning him out.....The second influence I referred to is the presence of the heathen Chinese in the islands. To a Chinaman the idea that a judge should take bribes seems as natural a thing as that a duck should take to the water. And yet the Chinaman will not, unless he knows he is on the right track, brutally push his bribe under the judge's nose. Either he or one of his countrymen will from the judge's arrival have rendered him good service. Does the judge want a gardener or a cook? Ah-sin soon provides an excellent one who never asks for his wages. Have some visitors arrived at the Alcaldia? Ah-sin sends in a dozen chickens, a turkey, and the best fruits. Is it the judge's name-day? The wily Celestial presents a few cases of wine and boxes of fine cigars. Is the roof of the Alcaldia leaking? A couple of Chinese carpenters will set it right without sending a bill for it. Then, having prepared the way, should Ah-sin be summoned before the Alcalde, he may confidently hope that his patron will not hurriedly give judgment against him, and that he will probably get a full opportunity to present substantial reasons why the suit should be decided in his favour."

Mr. Sawyer is one of those observers who note with what little wisdom the world is governed. Among officials, civil and military, especially among his own countrymen, he finds a Carlylean proportion of fools. But here is a strange insinuation; speaking of the Filipinos, he says:—

"Their so-called courts-martial no more thought of acquitting an accused person than a regimental court-martial in England would!" He was disappointed with the American generals, of whom he had great hopes, founded apparently on their ignorance of their profession; but, alas! they did no better than the more conventional "men who have vegetated in the futile routine of a barrack or military station."

Of the religious orders he writes somewhat uncertainly. They are "not wholly bad," and have done good work in the past. On the other hand, their misdoings brought about the revolt of the Tagals; and Mr. Sawyer considers that the Americans, by restoring to the orders their lands and privileges, have even seriously delayed the pacification of the country. Considering the relations that existed for a time between the Americans and the Philippine national leaders, he does not think that the latter have been generously or even fairly dealt with; but, however this may be, "the archipelago is at present in absolute anarchy..... and now no white man dare show his face more than a mile from a garrison." He blames the supporters of the United States Government for advising young men with capital to go out as planters, and he adds:

"To all who contemplate proceeding to or doing any business, or taking stock in any com-

pany in the Philippines, I recommend a careful study of my book. They cannot fail to benefit by it."

Notwithstanding this solemn caution, however, he thinks that there is a valuable opening for energy backed by capital in gold-mining, although the gold-producing districts have been only very superficially explored.

In his account of the tribes, besides a full description of their occupations and of such industries as sugar, tobacco, and hemp (*Musa textilis*), he mentions in detail many customs especially interesting to the folklore student. He refers to the

"curious nervous disorder amongst the natives of the Far East which is called *multi-mali* in the Philippines and *sakit-latah* amongst the Malays of the Peninsula and Java. It seems to be a weakening of the will, and on being startled, the sufferer entirely loses self-control and imitates the movements of any person who attracts his attention."

And he adds:—

"Amongst the Europeans who have been long in the Islands, many are said to be 'chiflado,' a term I can only render into English by the slang word *cracked*. This occurs more particularly amongst those who have been isolated amongst the natives. It is not easy to account for, but the fact is undeniable. I have heard it ascribed to 'telluric influence,' but that is a wide and vague expression. Perhaps the explanation may be found in the extreme violence of the phenomena of nature. The frequent earthquakes, the almost continuous vibration of the soil, the awe-inspiring volcanic eruptions, with their sooty black palls of ash darkening the sky for days together, over hundreds of miles, the frightful detonations, the ear-splitting thunder, the devastating rage of the typhoons, the saturated atmosphere of the rainy season, and the hot dry winds of Lent, with the inevitable conflagrations, combine with depressing surroundings and anxieties to wreck the nerves of all but the strongest and most determined natures."

He propounds a view which we have not seen stated before, viz., that the populations which depend mainly on rice-growing "are always poor, and little advanced in civilization." The industry entails periods of severe and unhealthy labour, alternating with long intervals of idleness. It is the first step on the upward path when an Eastern tribe cease to grow rice and begin to import it, applying their labour to a higher class of industry. The author introduces an unlovely word also new to us, viz., to "hostilise," meaning, apparently, to make war on.

There is a full chronological appendix, occupied chiefly by the record of wars, earthquakes, and pestilences; but where is the index?

Monsieur Bergeret à Paris. Par Anatole France. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)

THE doctrine of the new book of M. France—which it is impossible to call a novel, although it is in form a fourth part of the Bergeret series of "Histoire Contemporaine," of which the others were reviewed by us as novels—is that for the present the wicked must triumph amid the applause of fools and cowards, while the future belongs to a literary and poetic Socialism which now must be held to count M. Anatole France among its prominent writers as fully at least as it counts Mr. Bernard Shaw or M. Jaurès.

The Dreyfus case has, indeed, been destructive in France to letters. As we pointed out last week, it has destroyed the gaiety of the most gaily French of writers, "Gyp." On the other side, it has ruined as novelists M. Zola and M. France. There is only one subject, indeed, upon which those formerly fast friends, "Gyp" and M. Anatole France, agree, their hatred of the anti-Semitic Jews—the ladies, for example, recently naturalized and baptized, but now devoted to Catholicism and Nationalism in the fashionable world. The language used of them by the two writers is identical.

M. France opens playfully, and leads on the reader in the belief that he is going to find again the placid beauties of 'L'Orme du Mail.' In at least three chapters that sweetest of dogs of romance, Riquet, figures largely, and there is no personage in any modern novel that we are more delighted to meet again. These early chapters are full of little bits of the most characteristic work of M. France, such as "Sanity is that which most scares us in a madman." There is a description of the advice given by M. Bergeret to a Nationalist hero who, while a most devoted admirer of the army and of conscription, wishes to prevent his son from performing his own service, in which the professor tells him to try the school of watchmaking or that of Oriental tongues. The latter, he says, was once excellent as a means of escape. On being told that it is spoilt, M. Bergeret replies that

"it is still pretty fair. There is, for example, a Polynesian tongue which was last spoken at the beginning of the century by an old yellow-skinned lady, who when she died left behind her a parrot from whose beak a German scholar received a few words of the tongue, from which he made a lexicon"

which is not difficult to "get up." Conversations of M. Bergeret and his sister present us once more with a pleasant contrast between the dreams of the philosopher and the practical middle-class nature of his relative. "Space has as little reality as time." "That is possible, but it is very dear in Paris, as you will find in looking for apartments." This, too, pleases us: "There are no longer many Republicans in France, because a French Republic cannot form Republicans. It is absolute Government in France which makes Republicans." We limit the statement by the insertion of "France," because the speaker is evidently alluding to his own country only, and has not Switzerland or any true republic of Republicans in his mind. Here is a remark which we must quote in the original French:—

"Je découvre sur le tard que c'est une grande force que de ne pas comprendre. Cela permet parfois de conquérir le monde. Si Napoléon avait été aussi intelligent que Spinoza, il aurait écrit quatre volumes dans une mansarde."

Here is another equally good passage:—

"Mais ils savent trop bien.....comment on trempe les énergies nationales pour ne pas s'efforcer, par tous les moyens possibles, d'assurer à leur pays les bienfaits de la guerre civile et de la guerre étrangère.....C'est avec innocence qu'ils sont les ennemis du genre humain."

And here another:—

".....les républicains qui ne veulent plus de la République, mais qui sont républicains tout de

même. C'est un état d'esprit qui n'est pas rare à Paris, dans le petit commerce."

On the politics of his country M. France is as enlightening as usual:—

"In the brain of a workman, in the place where the middle class lodge their stupid and cruel prejudices, there is an empty hole. We have to fill it. This will be done. It will take long. In the meantime it is better that it should be empty than full of toads and snakes." When, however, we reach the middle of the book we find ourselves in the purest political pamphleteering; and, unfortunately, laboured attacks upon all the political personages that M. Anatole France has quarrelled with, since he espoused the cause of the innocence of Dreyfus, detract from the beauty of the passages of dream. These last are out of place in the Bergeret séries when they assume a preponderance which wholly extinguishes the story and characters of the tale. Then, too, M. France goes backwards and forwards from his perfect modern French—which has become in this volume so simple as to be sometimes namby-pamby, but which is always exquisite, of course, in style—to a somewhat tortured imitation of Rabelais. We must, however, give our readers some specimens.

In a conversation with his daughter M. Bergeret talks Socialism without knowing it:

"Papa, c'est le collectivisme, cela," dit Pauline avec tranquillité. "Les biens les plus précieux," répondit M. Bergeret, "sont communs à tous les hommes, et le furent toujours. L'air et la lumière appartiennent en commun à tout ce qui respire et voit la clarté du jour. Après les travaux séculaires de l'égoïsme et de l'avarice, en dépit des efforts violents des individus pour saisir et garder des trésors, les biens individuels dont jouissent les plus riches d'entre nous sont encore peu de chose en comparaison de ceux qui appartiennent indistinctement à tous les hommes. Et dans notre société même ne vois-tu pas que les biens les plus doux ou les plus splendides, routes, fleuves, forêts autrefois royales, bibliothèques, musées, appartiennent à tous? Aucun riche ne possède plus que moi ce vieux chêne de Fontainebleau ou ce tableau du Louvre. Et ils sont plus à moi qu'au riche si je sais mieux en jouir. La propriété collective, qu'on redoute comme un monstre lointain, nous entoure déjà sous mille formes familières."

How is wrongdoing to cease and the world to be changed? The answer is:—

"Par la parole, mon enfant. Rien n'est plus puissant que la parole. L'enchaînement des fortes raisons et des hautes pensées est un lien qu'on ne peut rompre. La parole, comme la fronde de David, abat les violents et fait tomber les forts. C'est l'arme invincible. Sans cela le monde appartiendrait aux brutes armées. Qui donc les tient en respect? Seule, sans armes et nue, la pensée. Je ne verrai pas la cité nouvelle. Tous les changements dans l'ordre social comme dans l'ordre naturel sont lents et presque insensibles."

Here is a philosophic passage about the existence of evil:—

"Le mal est nécessaire. Il a comme le bien sa source profonde dans la nature et l'un ne saurait être tari sans l'autre. Nous ne sommes heureux que parce que nous sommes malheureux. La souffrance est sœur de la joie, et leurs haleines jumelles, en passant sur nos cordes, les font résonner harmonieusement. Le souffle seul du bonheur rendrait un son monotone et fastidieux, et pareil au silence. Mais aux maux inévitables, à ces maux à la fois vulgaires et augustes qui résultent de la condition humaine ne s'ajoutent plus les

maux artificiels qui résultent de notre condition sociale. Les hommes ne seront plus déformés par un travail inique dont ils meurent plutôt qu'ils n'en vivent."

The following quotation, placed in the mouths of the Nationalists, is less dreamy than that we have just made—less merely cynical than some of the bits we have taken from the earlier portion of the book; but it is fine and true. It lies, as will be seen, between the simple style of M. France and his Rabelaisian imitations:—

"Je suis pacifique, monsieur Bergeret. Mais, Dieu merci! je ne le suis pas comme vous. La paix que je veux n'est pas la vôtre. Vous vous contentez basement de la paix qui nous est imposée aujourd'hui. Nous avons l'âme trop haute pour la supporter sans impatience. Cette paix molle et tranquille, dont vous êtes satisfait, offense cruellement la fierté de nos cœurs. Quand nous serons les maîtres, nous en ferons une autre. Nous ferons une paix terrible, éperonnée et sonore, équestre! Nous ferons une paix implacable et farouche, une paix menaçante, horrible, flamboyante et digne de nous, grondante, tonnante, fulgurante, qui lancera des éclairs; une paix qui, plus épouvantable que la plus épouvantable guerre, glacera d'effroi l'univers et fera périr tous les Anglais par inhibition. Voilà, monsieur Bergeret, voilà comment nous serons pacifiques. Dans deux ou trois mois, vous verrez éclater notre paix: elle embrasera le monde."

Another passage, also proceeding from a Nationalist mouth, explains why very recent attempts to raise Paris have failed:—

"On peut faire beaucoup ce jour-là. On peut soulever les masses profondes. 'Vous vous trompez.....Vous méconnaissiez la physiologie des foules. Le bon nationaliste qui revient de la revue tient un nourrisson dans ses bras, et il traîne un moutard par la main. Sa femme l'accompagne, portant un litre, du pain et de la charcuterie dans un panier. Allez donc soulever un homme avec ses deux gosses, sa femme et le déjeuner de sa famille!...Et puis, voyez-vous, les foules sont inspirées par des associations d'idées très simples. Vous ne leur ferez pas faire une émeute un jour de fête."

The Meaning of Good. By G. Lowes Dickinson. (Glasgow, Maclehose.)

MR. DICKINSON, in the preface to this charming and suggestive book, seeks to justify his use of the dialogue form; the book itself is its own best justification. Its object is to discuss, in a manner which will appeal to others besides professed students of philosophy, what is good—that is, what is the true goal of human desire and wherein lies the final satisfaction of human will. This question the writer assumes to handle in a speculative and doubting spirit. That he speaks with breadth and candour no reader can be insensible; but "the certain opinions of my own" which he confesses to suggesting do indeed pervade and fashion the dialogue. What these are may be briefly indicated.

To turn first to almost the end of the dialogue, the writer claims to have come to certain main conclusions, or rather to have elicited certain main postulates of the will: first, that good has some meaning; secondly, that we know something about that meaning; thirdly, that among our experiences the one which comes nearest to good is that which is called love; fourthly (and more tentatively), that good can be realized by us, which involves the assumption of per-

sonal immortality. Mr. Dickinson early enunciates and often repeats his view that knowledge of good is a matter not of intellect or reason, but of perception or right opinion: the business of reason is "to tabulate and compare results"; the perception of good is "something direct, immediate, and self-evident," through the medium of an internal sense—an eye, as it were, of the soul. The philosopher, seeking to clear and purify this perception, must venture widely forth into the world of living experience; his search must not cramp or prison his spirit, but lead him, "made free of the illimitable main, to follow under the yellow moon the car of Galatea, her masque of nymphs and tritons, her gliding pomp of cymbals and conchs, away through tempest and calm by night or day, companioned or alone, to the haunts of the far Cabeiri and the home where the Mothers dwell."

Relying, then, on the verdict of this perception which is to be derived from the interrogation of experience, Mr. Dickinson dismisses attempts to define the good by any single formula or criterion, such as infallible instinct, the evolutionary course of nature, the utilitarian formula; he also rejects the attempts to define the good by any *a priori* process of reasoning; and he repudiates, mainly perhaps by an appeal either to common sense or to moral feeling, the view that although there is an absolute good which is real, our good and evil are merely "appearance": the good of which Mr. Dickinson is in search is the good of conscious beings, analogous to and including ourselves. He next goes on to examine various kinds of experience, in order to determine if any of these is the good. Activity in general, ethical activity, the enjoyments of immediate physical sensation, art and knowledge, all in turn are candidates for the place of the good, and all are in turn rejected. Finally, the relation between persons we call love is adjudged to be that in human experience which most satisfies our conception of a good; and it is concluded that the ultimate good, to be realized, if at all, in a heaven beyond this life, must consist of an eternal and all-comprehensive relation of all persons with each other in a harmonious relation of love. Mr. Dickinson reduces the business and activities of life in their essence to relations between human beings; in our life, taken in its true interpretation, he finds the testimony and promise of the ideal consummation:—

"Our pleasures and pains alike, our longing and dissatisfaction, our restlessness never to be quenched, our counting as nothing what has been attained in the pressing on to more, our lying down and rising up, our stumbling and recovering, whether we fail, as we call it, or succeed, whether we act or suffer, whether we hate or love, all that we are, all that we hope to be, springs from the passion for good, and points, if we are right in our analysis, to love as its end."

For the development of this elevated optimism Mr. Dickinson finds a harmonious medium in the dialogue. He has imitated with remarkable success the Platonic model as exemplified (say) in the 'Gorgias.' In these modern pages, indeed, we have not the shaded banks and translucent stream of the Ilissus, with the music of the grasshopper; it is in a Swiss villa that the friends meet: there, sheltered from the noonday heat, with

the fountain bubbling in the garden, and the sound of the mowers at work in the opposite meadows that stretch up to the dark pine slopes, the conversation takes place. The philosophic dialogue has failed in many hands, but manipulated as it is by Mr. Dickinson, it offers many advantages and many amenities. The writer of a set treatise must follow a definite logical plan and maintain a level of logical thoroughness; in a dialogue there is room for dramatic touches, for the introduction of the personal note, for raillery and wit alternating with passages of enthusiasm or richly coloured rhetoric in the quick phases of the talk. It is easy to bring in different points of view, to suggest and reject an idea with just as much thoroughness as the occasion demands. And Mr. Dickinson has not failed to practise the Platonic art of showing just so much of his hand at a time as suits him, and of accepting or rejecting an idea for a reason which, though inadequate or even fallacious, is striking enough to pass current at the moment; the real reason lies deeper in the main motives of the dialogue. But the dialogue form is not without its delusions, too; conversation is a pleasant and inspiring mode of correcting and extending philosophic ideas, but the serious student cannot dispense with solitary thought. Under the pleasing exterior of the dialogue the hard knots and insoluble riddles lie; they are disguised, not abolished. Nor are the free play and clash of opposite views which appear in a dialogue all that they may seem. A dialogue in which two or more opposed dogmas were maintained by disputants, each equally convinced, each equally ready and powerful in argument, would be of a very polemical character. The eight interlocutors (including himself) in Mr. Dickinson's dialogue are, with one subordinate exception, of a distinctly academic type. Perhaps some man of action, who combined clearness of insight with force of character and urbanity and breadth of view, might well have been added. Of the speakers, the biologist offers most occasion for criticism: he appears to hold the place and meet with the treatment which Plato used to reserve for the Sophist. Modern science might have found a better representative, but she has been sadly ill-treated by the philosophers, partly because her votaries have often every gift but that of writing. Nor ought there ever to be in so charming a conversation an interruption which takes the form of a dubious pun or an answer conveyed by a whistle.

The acceptance or rejection of the main conclusion to be collected from Mr. Dickinson's book must be determined largely by the reader's subjective tendency; it is certainly not in the realm of objective fact or of logical reasoning that the proof is to be obtained, or, at least by the writer himself, sought. About life as we know it Mr. Dickinson is frankly pessimistic; only if our souls are eternal, and have a life beyond this life, can the millennium be realized. But his belief in such eternity must be based on the conviction that incomplete existence here cannot fail to find somewhere its completion. The conviction rests on a belief in the preciousness of the individual human life: there is strictly no answer to those thinkers

who—contemplating the casual chances under which human lives take their origin, the vicissitudes and uncertainties under which their temporal course is run and concluded, the infinite universe in which we pigmies live—have found in acquiescence in a limited and humble view of human destiny a truer greatness than in immortal, but, as they thought, unwarranted aspirations. Nor can Mr. Dickinson deny that there is intrinsic imperfection in the universe: this earthly existence, which is for him all but worthless, is still a fact. Again, the union of souls is to be all-comprehensive: it can, then, only come into existence when all the destined souls have completed their earthly career and have been received into the eternal heaven. Does, then, eternity begin only when time has ended? and do earth and the temporal course of things vanish utterly away?

We find Mr. Dickinson, indeed, singularly indifferent to the whole of the material universe; yet, whether that is to be regarded as real in itself or as the form and vesture of some reality behind, it is an ever-present and almost dominant fact in man's life as we know it, and cannot abruptly be banished even from anticipations of the future. And in Mr. Dickinson's analysis of the elements of human experience it seems undeniable that he is everywhere impatient of admitting any which are not of a personal character, in the sense that they involve direct relations to persons. Yet much of life is not personal in this sense, and much that has a real claim to be regarded as good. Mr. Dickinson rejects the idea of activity as a good, by showing the imperfection of isolated activities; but there is the conception of the self as a system, in which a central idea is harmoniously developed by means not of casual and haphazard, but of regulated activities. Again, he regards moral action merely as a means to an end; but there is a further and essential element in moral action, the realization of the will, or, as is sometimes said, of the higher instead of the lower self. Nor can devotion to knowledge or art be dismissed without a recognition that in either pursuit the spirit feels itself to be in relation to a reality which is not itself or a person like itself. Closely connected with these activities is the religious impulse. All these outgoings of the spirit seem to have a certain affinity to love, and yet not to come within the only conception of love which these pages are ready to admit: a view of man's present state or future destinies appears incomplete if these elements are not somehow included. Mr. Dickinson's view is a kind of mysticism; but mysticism mostly involves the union of the finite self with, and its absorption in, an infinite idea or supreme being; it is thus closely allied with the soul's moral, religious, æsthetic, or idealistic aspirations, while it neglects its relation to the other finite selves. Mr. Dickinson's mysticism contemplates the unity in feeling of all finite selves, to the neglect, as it seems, of the impulses just mentioned.

It has not been possible to do more than indicate some main lines of possible divergence from reasonings here offered. Nothing has been said of the fine 'Sonnet of Dedication,' or of the remarkable myth

with which, in Platonic fashion (or, to speak more strictly, in the fashion of Plato in his middle period), the dialogue concludes; for these the reader must turn, as he ought, to the dialogue itself.

NEW NOVELS.

The Sacred Fount. By Henry James. (Methuen & Co.)

MR. JAMES narrates this story in the first person, so that the experiences and reflections of the narrator appear as if they were Mr. James's own: in order to keep up the dramatic illusion, we shall preserve Mr. James's own name in describing the narrator, though it must not be imagined that we regard his use of the first person singular as anything but a dramatic fiction. "Mr. James," then, one summer day found himself at a London terminus on the way to a country house party, which, we are to believe, was one of the smartest: for example, not only do the husbands pair off as a matter of course with other people's wives, but they do not even take the same trains as their lawful partners; moreover, the food and the pictures and other luxuries of a decadent civilization are all to be found of the very best at this smartly unconventional establishment. Poor "Mr. James," the dramatic character, evidently not being wholly at home in such a smart set, is naturally somewhat impressed and rather shy at the prospect before him; but he very sensibly determines to make the most of a unique occasion by going about with a mental note-book and an inquiring disposition; and he does not lose an instant in beginning. For at the station he sees a Mr. Long, whom he had once or twice before met at the same house, but who had always hitherto consistently cut him at other places. This gentleman he had consequently put down as a fool; but on this occasion Long recognizes him with some warmth, and the change is so remarkable and surprising to "Mr. James," that he immediately assumes that Long has become quite intelligent, and devotes his inquiring mind through the rest of the book to trying to find out how such a change has come about. He has not arrived at the end of his train journey before he has elaborated a theory in collaboration with a Mrs. Brissenden, who of course is travelling down without her husband, and who, in the well-known way of smart people, habitually calls this husband "poor Briss." The theory, shadowy as it is, seems to be the chief point of these pages, so we shall leave anybody who is sufficiently interested to find it out for himself. To find confirmation for it "Mr. James" has a merry time of it with all the other characters of the book. He goes about button-holing all the men, generally opening with "My dear man," to show his intimate knowledge of polite society; and even the ladies of the party have an occasional "my dear woman" tossed to them. He does not impart to any of them his theory—he is far too subtle for that—but he tries to lead them, by the most terribly long-winded conversations, into admissions of a position of which they are supremely unconscious. To do them justice, most of his interlocutors are supremely bored by him, and have very little scruple

in telling him so. "You can't be a providence and not be a bore," says one of the "good women" plainly enough to him. But if his interlocutors are bored, what must his readers be? for, not content with writing out all these subtly incoherent conversations at length, he sometimes interrupts them for four or five pages on end to explain the portentous signification which his imagination sees in a droop of the lips or a movement of the hand. The book ends up with a conversation of about one hundred pages with Mrs. Brissenden. It takes place in the drawing-room after twelve, when most of the ladies have gone to bed and the servants have been "squared" (another subtle and characteristic touch of smart society) to leave the lights on. As a result of this terribly improper conference in the full blaze of the electric light, it appears that not only is "Mr. James's" theory incorrect anyhow, but that it is absolutely gratuitous, as the fact which it should have explained is not a fact, for Long turns out to be as great an ass as ever. The whole book is an example of hypochondriacal subtlety run mad. The characters in the book are simple, stupid English people, direct and comparatively uninteresting, and "Mr. James" becomes simply a bore, besides being vulgar, in his absurd attempt to read into them subtle conditions of soul of which they are totally incapable.

The Believing Bishop. By Haverhall Bates. (George Allen.)

'THE BELIEVING BISHOP' is the story of one who believed and was—damned. This commentary on his life and death is made, not by ourselves, but by one in the story who looked on and watched the course and consummation of the bishop's career, and the effect, or want of effect, on the times of utterly unworldly conduct and action. Entire self-abnegation and love of others marked every step of his path. The man whose story is here told was determined to carry out literally in his daily life what he believed to be the exact teaching of the Christ instead of the formal one. As a Churchman, and still more as a bishop, he deliberately made an attempt at what has been called "living the life." The result may be imagined, or, if not imagined, a result, according to the author, may be read of in this volume. The complete sincerity, simplicity, and profound conviction with which the man went to work are manifested from start to finish. The story is not told with any art—indeed, a bald sort of manner is employed throughout. The hopelessness of attempting to carry out one idea in the surrounding complexities of late civilization is shown at every turn, whatever the writer's own intention may have been. Like the man who could not see the town for the houses, the bishop thought that the hierarchy and organization of the Church smothered the object and reason of its being, and he was anxious to show "a better way." How he did so, or if he did so, the reader can see for himself.

The Man who Forgot. By John Mackie. (Jarrold & Sons.)

MR. MACKIE's story is written in the breezy open-air style suitable to a man of action, a style which is in refreshing

contrast to the *limæ labor* so evident in many conscientious manipulations of our language. He tells his tale in the direct manner appropriate to a novel of incident. The constructive pivot of the narrative is an interesting case of amnesia, in which the subject, a young baronet, is found voyaging to Australia and surrounded by various interesting people on the British India Company's boat. Among them are a sagacious Scotch doctor; a pertinacious, but entirely mistaken detective (who takes the young man for a noted anarchist of whom he is in pursuit); and the person who has known "Mr. Goodacre" in his former life, a young lady whose interest in him is of a tender kind. The characterization is generally good, but the author reaches his highest point in describing this lady. Such a little "lump of smartness," bravery, passion, and humour is well calculated to magnetize many boat-loads of male passengers. We need not describe the course of events, in which the eruption of Krakatoa plays an important part.

The Tragedy of a Pedigree. By Hugo Ames. (Greening & Co.)

THE Oxford don who is the object, from an entirely impersonal point of view, of his middle-aged sister's solicitude and attachment, remarks that "pedigrees are vulgar nowadays." In spite of this unorthodox remark, the managing little lady with the stumpy figure and tomato-coloured face carries on a ceaseless struggle to interest him in the bluest-blooded demoiselles of the county. For is he not the last of his race? and will not the old seat go to strangers if Arthur Welwyn, the externally cold academic mannerist, fail to do his social duty? Therefore are there gatherings of the Tory, a dinner, and then a dance, all of which bring together a number of people who for the most part talk a good deal better and more epigrammatically than is generally the case in society. The brother and sister are well described and contrasted. Good, also, is the process by which the beautiful Lady Callaby and the austere Welwyn by degrees evoke each other's deepest feelings. There is a tragedy—of the blankest modern kind—but the public will find this out for themselves.

HISTORICAL ROMANCES.

Philip Winwood. By R. Neilson Stephens. (Chatto & Windus.)—In this story of the war of American independence, told as by a contemporary, there is an agreeable flavour of the eighteenth century. The style is neither too antiquated nor too carefully imitative. As a rule, an author is not very wise to write historical romances until he has established a safe reputation, and Mr. Stephens, though he has written several novels, has hardly gained such a position. 'Philip Winwood' is well written and has some other merits, but it is not likely to be so successful even as it deserves to be. The early part of the hero's career is interesting, and though the interest flags when the war breaks out, it revives later on, as persevering readers will discover. Such readers are, however, not to be counted on. Some of the characters are well portrayed, care has been taken to ensure historical accuracy, the pictures of New York are well sketched, and the whole book gives one the pleasant impression of a writer who has genuine literary taste.

Gwynett of Thornhaugh: a Romance. By Frederick W. Hayes. (Hutchinson & Co.)—It is not necessary, though it is permissible, to mention Mr. Hayes in the same breath with Dumas, and to talk of mantles and so forth; but such references shall be avoided. There is no exaggeration in saying that his book shows a real power to thrill and fascinate, a power not to be discovered every day nor in all the clever work of the school of the modern romanticists. Mr. Hayes has chosen for his time the end of the lengthy reign of Louis XIV. It is surcharged with human interest, teeming with plot and counterplot, intrigue and veiled assassination, conducted by people who are all that is most elegant and artificial in manners, and much that is most infernal in conduct. The time and the free hand may be said to be with him, and he makes the most of them. The Kent squire is once more portrayed, and his adventures are again exciting. Some of the great figures of the past who were in Mr. Hayes's former tale are here again, notably Marlborough. The rogues and villains, both men and women (and there is more roguery and villainy than nobility), are very striking. The squire's is a fine nature, and his gallantry and goodness stand out in strong relief against the dark background of scheming courtiers and time-servers. The Regent also appears much and remarkably in the new romance. His part, both in dialogue and action, is excellent. His reputation for cynical wit and *bonhomie* was great, and is not damaged in this presentment. The meeting and verbal fencing between him and "Veuve Scarron" at St. Cyr and elsewhere show him and his author at a high level. Mr. Hayes is daring and dramatic; he ventures to conjure with all the great names and big situations of the day; but his end may be said to justify his means, and "Gwynett of Thornhaugh" is a fine piece of historical fiction.

The Weird of "the Silken Thomas": an Episode of Anglo-Irish History. By R. Manifold Craig. (Russell & Co.)—"The Weird of 'the Silken Thomas'" is an odd title, but it will not dismay good people who know their history and remember the principal figures in the Geraldine Rebellion of 1534. Others, amazed and bedazed, may ask who or what is or was a Silken Thomas. Thomas Fitzgerald (or Geraldine, as in Ireland the family was often called) was deceived by his enemies into the belief that his father had been put to death by order of the king in London. With hopeless audacity he headed a band of open rebels against the authority of the most masterful Henry who ever sat on the English throne. The hero of this romance is therefore a real person. His quaint sobriquet came from the silken attire he loved. His weird or destiny was wild and sad, in part resulting from his youth and headstrong character, the condition of the distressful country, the tyranny of Henry, and especially his betrayal at the hands of local intriguers. It was a dark affair altogether in which he became involved, full of mixed motives and action, wherein a deceptive letter played an important part. Out of this episode, well fitted for romantic purposes, the author has woven his story. The narrative is put into the mouth of Martyn, a youthful scrivener devoted to the house of Fitzgerald. The language and manners of the time and the speech of the common people are supposed to be reproduced by the writing of the half-scholarly, partly bedridden youth. This sort of picture must, of course, be a good deal taken on faith, but the author seems to have used discretion in his treatment of the conditions and mode of life in the earlier part of the sixteenth century. The touches are neither too archaic nor too abruptly modern, as is often the case in the historical novel. Somehow, the careful and constant spelling of "windore" for *window*—when obsolete spelling seems to have been for the most part rejected—pulls one up with just a suggestion of Wardour Street anti-

quity. The Silken Thomas is a gallant, but most forlorn figure—in his unrequited love and his rash anger and sorrow for his father—pitted against the awful power of king and pope. His death is the only possible escape from the net. The byplay amongst the minor characters is not without a measure of interest. The man of brain, heart, and muscle, who at times appeals to the superstitions of his countrymen for their good, is a fine fellow. Though not the hero of the story, he is the hero of the young scrivener, whom he ultimately restores to health and strength. A facsimile of the important letter supposed to have led to the rebellion is attached to the book.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

Le Livre des Avarices. Par Abou Othman al-Djahiz de Basra. Texte arabe, publié d'après le manuscrit unique de Constantinople par G. van Vloten. (Leyden, Brill.)—"The Book of Misers" belongs to that branch of literature which by the Arabs is called "Adab," a term of very wide application, for which English has no exact equivalent, though "culture," "polite learning," or, to use an old-fashioned style, "the humanities," come near it. Coleridge's "Table-Talk" on a small and the "Deipnosophiste" of Athenæus on a large scale may serve as examples of what is meant. This is a highly interesting and instructive work. It consists chiefly of anecdotes, many of which deal with contemporary personages and present, as the editor points out, a graphic picture of middle-class life in the great Arab cities. For these misers, or "economists," as they sometimes preferred to call themselves, were not sporadic misanthropes. They formed an influential section of society; they were well-to-do, often rich; their avarice was a philosophy and rule of conduct, and, like all devil's advocates, they could quote Scripture for their purpose. One naturally asks, "How did this state of things come about?" Dr. van Vloten explains it with his usual lucidity and acuteness:—

"Au 2^e siècle de l'Hégire, au déclin de la dynastie omayyade, tout l'argent s'était amassé dans les mains de quelques privilégiés, les grands seigneurs arabes, les serviteurs des Omayyades, les hauts employés et les gouverneurs des provinces. C'était le temps des grandes largesses, des gaspillages du trésor public et aussi des exactions, des malversations et des procès de *repetundis*. Sous le khalifat des Abbassides, notamment à Basra, ville commerciale par excellence, une bourgeoisie avait commencé à se développer imbu de tout autres principes que ceux des conquérants de la période précédente. Combinaison l'esprit du profit et de l'intérêt personnel d'une époque commerciale avec le caractère sémitique, extrême en tout, dans la libéralité comme dans la convoitise, et nous aurons expliqué l'avarice et la parcimonie raffinées décrites dans notre livre."

The dialogues scattered through the text have an important bearing on the relation between colloquial and literary Arabic at this period. It is evident, if Djahiz is to be trusted, that the popular idiom, however it may have degenerated from classical purity, e.g., in the loss of inflexions, was still a language, not a mere dialect. Djahiz employs a number of curious Persian words: among others we find *abârân*, which resembles the ancient *apêra* and throws light on methods of pronunciation; *bârçîn* from *pâra*, a "morsel" (cf. *bârdân*); and *bânâv*, which is translated by the Arabic *yâ maulâya*. Probably Dr. van Vloten is right in reading *bânâv*, but his note leaves us in doubt whether he derives the first syllable from *bân*=lord or *bân*=house. At any rate, the latter alternative alone seems admissible, and the word will then signify "master of the house," "husband" (*kadhudâ*). Nothing more difficult can be imagined than to edit a text of this kind from a single manuscript; but Dr. van Vloten has done his work in a manner which must increase his already high reputation for accurate and resourceful scholarship.

Ein hebräisch-persisches Wörterbuch aus dem vierzehnten Jahrhundert. Von Dr. Wilhelm Bacher. (Strasburg, Karl J. Trübner.)—The valuable lexicon from which Dr. Bacher has drawn the materials for this volume is the work of a Persian-speaking Jew, Solomon the son of Samuel, whose native town Gurgang (Urgendsch) is still a flourishing commercial centre in Russian Turkestan. His object in compiling it was to further and facilitate the Biblical studies of his countrymen, and the fact of his having done so bears witness, as the editor observes, to their culture and spiritual zeal. The principal sources of the work, apart from the Bible, are the Targums on the Pentateuch and the Prophets, the Talmud, Mishna, and Midrasch, and the Halachoth Gedoloth. In most cases the author is content to explain each word of his vocabulary by appending its Persian equivalent in Hebrew characters, but the work also contains a large number of more or less complete definitions, which are written in Persian or Hebrew, and occasionally in Arabic. The excerpts published by Dr. Bacher are of great philological and lexicographical interest. Perhaps the most striking feature is the list of nearly 1,100 "unknown words." These fall into three classes: variants, for better or worse, of known words; words derived from Greek, Syriac, Persian, or Arabic; Hebrew and Aramaic words, some of which can be referred to roots already known, while others admit of no explanation from existing materials. Dr. Bacher has published the whole list in the original, adding a Latin translation of the author's explanatory text. He has found it necessary to leave gaps here and there, as was only to be expected, but no praise can be too high for his learning, industry, and ingenuity. Students of Neo-Persian lexicography will learn with pleasure that he intends to make from the rich stores at his disposal what is sure to be a very weighty contribution to this sadly neglected subject.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

We are beginning to find *The Politician's Handbook* useful. It is edited by Mr. Whates, and the volume called 'Session 1901,' which is really the volume for 1900 with a few things belonging to January, 1901, is published by Messrs. Vacher & Sons. The drawback to the book is obviously that those who have to work upon a subject require rather the reference to the original documents, which are easily to be found in any public or club library, or in a good newspaper office, than long quotations from them such as are here given. On the other hand, if Mr. Whates were merely to digest the papers he would be, perhaps, upon the ground of the 'Annual Register.' The difficulty seems to us to be almost as well faced as possible, but it continues to exist. Mr. Whates appears to be impartial. The public generally differs from him where he supposes Lord Salisbury to have had a "triumph" in his China policy; but he attacks the present Government so fiercely over lack of military preparation for the war, and especially over the opening phases of the war and the Ladysmith entanglement, that it would seem that any undue tenderness with regard to China is not caused by party feeling.

When we come to the body of this book of reference we find under 'Honduras' sixteen articles and an appendix of the Treaty of Navigation set out at length. Now this treaty is almost entirely what Foreign Offices call "padding"; that is, the words of it are taken literally from other treaties and constitute common form. It would have been better to have only two or three lines about it, unless it was found to differ from the ordinary model or draft treaty such as we have with almost every Power in the world;

and in that case the difference alone should have been pointed out. While a great deal of space is given to this Honduras treaty, there is nothing about the Nicaragua Canal except the Hay-Pauncefote Convention and the article of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty referred to in it. Now we are not sure that it would have been possible, consistently with the scheme of this work, to give explanations, but the mere text of the rejected treaty would have been greatly improved in interest by the insertion of something more—as, for example, a note of the action taken by the Senate with regard to it. In the somewhat full account of the naval policy of the year the strongest set of words employed by Mr. Goschen to explain the deficiency of the programme is not quoted, although the words have been the text of innumerable speeches and articles. The book is accurate in detail. We note that under 'Bahamas' the old-fashioned phrase "the Bahamas" is in one case used.

Pride and Prejudice. By Jane Austen. With an Introduction and Notes by E. V. Lucas. 2 vols. (Methuen & Co.)—Happy the man who has not read all Jane Austen's novels; happier he who has read none. Not that they are likely to pall after a second, third, or even (witness Disraeli) seventeenth reading, but the suspense, the exhilaration, the charm of discovery have passed away. From an epicurean standpoint there is much virtue in ignorance, if it be economized judiciously. Such persons—and, we hope, many besides—will be attracted by these pretty and companionable volumes, which are excellently printed and in every way worthy to inaugurate a new edition. It is always interesting to compare one's own impression of the individual characters in a great novel, and of the story as a whole, with that which other minds have formed. Should not an introduction, so far as it is critical, be relegated to an appendix or tailpiece? No self-respecting reader wants to be told what he ought to think; he wants to be told what he ought to know. When he has finished the story he will be ready to criticize the critics. Mr. Lucas has little to fear on this score. He does, indeed, impeach the credibility of Mr. Collins. Let us walk warily; this is holy ground. The question need not be pressed whether Mr. Collins is on the clergy list to-day, for only a pessimist will maintain that the Church is incapable of rearing him. Most readers, we suspect, while admitting a touch of malicious exaggeration, will find him both credible and convincing, so long as he is not torn from his surroundings to be analyzed in cold blood. Mary Bennet they will abandon without demur, but Mr. Collins and his delicious absurdities never. Apart from his bold, bad treatment of the reverend gentleman, Mr. Lucas writes with wise appreciation and admirable taste. He is unfortunate, perhaps, in calling Jane Austen's art "unconscious," as if she were a sibyl. That she cultivated it "chiefly for fun" is very possible—the "Spieltrieb" is a well-recognized phenomenon—but she did not play blindfold. As Mr. Austin Dobson remarks, "there is scarcely a page but has its little gem of exact and polished phrasing; scarcely a chapter which is not adroitly opened or artistically ended; while the whole book abounds in sentences over which the writer, it is plain, must have lingered with patient and loving craftsmanship." To notice another small point, the statement that all the naval men in her books are good fellows suggests a reference to Admiral Crawford in 'Mansfield Park,' who is certainly not a good fellow except in the convivial sense.

THE Cambridge Press have just published two interesting booklets. One contains a lecture by Prof. Jebb on *Macaulay*, the other two discourses on *The Study of Poetry*, by the

Rev. H. C. Beeching. The Greek Professor's judicious account is in some sort an apology for Macaulay—a belated apology, we may add, since, after a period of undue attack, Macaulay's many merits are again being recognized. The lecture lays stress on a point we have made, that Macaulay should not be given for educational purposes without some hint of his deficiencies. He clung to the concrete too much to see, for instance, that Johnson's was a fine speculative mind. Alliteration is, we think, an evident feature of Macaulay's style, though the moderns lay it on so thickly that it may escape their dulled ears in his case. Mr. Beeching dares to talk about fancy and imagination at some length, going deeper than usual into the things that make great poetry. Yet he may well please the casual reader, and will attract the small but honourable minority who do their thinking for themselves.

We have received *The English Catalogue of Books for 1900* (Sampson Low & Co.), an invaluable book of reference for the editor's shelf. Besides the usual features, there is a special list of books on fishing, which supplements the 'Bibliotheca Piscatoria' of 1883 both in an earlier and later direction.

We have also before us *The Newspaper Press Directory for 1901* (Mitchell & Co.), which contains several special features. The colonies are amply noticed in a supplement.

Daddy's Girl, by L. T. Meade (Newnes), looks like a child's book, but it is singularly unsuitable for youthful readers, being chiefly concerned with fraudulent finance, social intrigues, and matrimonial bickerings. "Daddy's Girl," who moves in so unsavoury a milieu, is a little angel of eight, lovely, spirited, and absolutely devoted to her worthless parents. The story of the martyrdom which ends her short life is too sad; the sentiment of the whole book is overstrained. 'Daddy's Girl' is not wholesome reading for children, and it is scarcely likely to appeal to the grown-up world.

A VOLUME of essays on persons, mostly writers, reaches us from M. Albert Fontemoing, of Paris. It is from the pen of M. Louis Delaporte, and has for title *Quelques-uns*. The articles on M. Anatole France, M. Abel Hermant, the sculptor Dalou, and the late Ary Renan please us greatly; and it is pleasant to find in the case of Renan fits an appreciation so serious of a character which has left so profound an impression.

MR. MURRAY continues his excellent edition of *Borrow* with *The Gypsies of Spain*. There are some capital illustrations, that facing the title-page, of a marriage dance, being particularly spirited.

A BRIEFER edition of *Edward White Benson*, Archbishop of Canterbury (Macmillan & Co.), will meet a wide demand.

We have received *The Clergy List for 1901* (Kelly's Directories), a useful volume, which maintains a very high standard of accuracy.

VOL. III. of *Poems*, by Dante G. Rossetti, is out in the pretty "Siddal Edition" (Ellis & Elvey). Mr. W. M. Rossetti writes a note of preface about the occasion of the poems.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Harnack (A.), *What is Christianity?* translated by T. B. Saunders, 8vo, 10/6
 Hooker (R.), *Confession and Absolution*, edited by the Rev. J. Harding, cr. 8vo, 2/6
 Jackson (S. M.), *Huldreich Zwingli, the Reformer of German Switzerland, 1484-1531*, cr. 8vo, 6/-
 Roberts (C. M.), *A Treatise on the History of Confession up to 1215*, cr. 8vo, 3/6

Law.

- Gover (W. H.), *A Concise Treatise on the Law of Capital and Income as between Life Tenant and Remainderman*, 8vo, 7/6
 Kelke (W. H. H.), *An Epitome of Personal Property Law*, 6/-
 Mews (J.), *Annual Digest of all the Reported Decisions of the Superior Courts during the Year 1900*, roy. 8vo, 15/-

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Byl (C. F. V.), *Practical Military Sketching*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.

Poetry and the Drama.

- Edwards (O.), *Japanese Plays and Playfellow*, 8vo, 10/- net.
 Hallard (J. H.), *The Idyls of Theocritus, translated into English Verse*, 4to, 5/-
 Ward (P. W. O.), *New Century Hymns for the Christian Year*, extra cr. 8vo, 5/-

Bibliography.

English Catalogue of Books for 1900, roy. 8vo, 6/- net.

History and Biography.

- Gooch (G. P.), *Annals of Politics and Culture, 1492-1899*, 8vo, 7/6 net.
 Hodgson (Lady), *The Siege of Kumassi*, 8vo, 21/-
 Wilson (H. W.), *With the Flag to Pretoria*, Vol. 2, 10/6 net.

Geography and Travel.

- Borchgrevink (C. B.), *First on the Antarctic Continent*, 8vo, 10/6 net.
 Rice (S. P.), *Occasional Essays on Native South Indian Life*, 8vo, 10/6

Education.

Education in the Nineteenth Century, edited by R. D. Roberts, cr. 8vo, 4/-

Philology.

- Cicero, *Philippic II.*, edited by A. H. Allcroft, cr. 8vo, 3/6
 Dionysius of Halicarnassus, *The Three Literary Letters*, edited and translated by W. R. Roberts, 8vo, 9/-
 Ellis (R.), *The New Fragments of Juvenal*, 8vo, sewed, 1/- net.

Science.

- Bruce (A.), *A Topographical Atlas of the Spinal Cord*, 42/- net.
 Cohen (J. B.), *Practical Organic Chemistry for Advanced Students*, cr. 8vo, 3/6
 Grune (C. L.), *The Medical Examination for Life Insurance*, roy. 8vo, 17/- net.
 Hopkins (W. B.), *A Clinical Treatise on Fractures*, 18/- net.
 Jones (H. M.), *Points of Practical Interest in Gynecology*, 8vo, 4/6 net.
 Louis (H.) and Caunt (G. W.), *Traverse Tables*, 8vo, 4/6 net.
 Phipson (T. L.), *Researches on the Past and Present History of the Earth's Atmosphere*, cr. 8vo, 2/6
 Poulton (E. B.), *Charles Darwin and the Theory of Natural Selection*, cr. 8vo, 2/6

General Literature.

- Alexander (F.), *The Hidden Servants, and other Very Old Stories*, cr. 8vo, 6/- net.
 Ashworth (T. R. and H. P. C.), *Proportional Representation applied to Party Government*, cr. 8vo, 6/- net.
 Carr (M. E.), *Love and Honour*, cr. 8vo, 6/-
 Cleeve (L.), *What Men Call Love*, cr. 8vo, 6/-
 Cobban (J. M.), *The Golden Tooth*, cr. 8vo, 6/-
 Collins (J. C.), *Ephemera Critica*, cr. 8vo, 7/6
 Croker (B. M.), *A State Secret, and other Stories*, cr. 8vo, 3/6
 Dormer (F. J.), *Vengeance as a Policy in Afrikanerland*, 6/-
 Findlater (M.), *A Narrow Way*, cr. 8vo, 6/-
 Flint (M. B.), *A Garden of Simples*, cr. 8vo, 6/- net.
 Foule (W. D.), *Maya*, cr. 8vo, 5/-
 Fry (I.), *The Day of Small Things*, cr. 8vo, 5/- net.
 Galsworthy (A.), *The New Master*, cr. 8vo, 3/6
 Goss (C. F.), *The Redemption of David Corson*, cr. 8vo, 6/-
 Hatton (B.), *The Master Passion*, cr. 8vo, 6/-
 Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed, and Official Classes for 1901, cr. 8vo, 16/-
 Kernahan (C.), *Scoundrels & Co.*, cr. 8vo, 3/6
 Kiser (S. E.), *George*, cr. 8vo, 3/6
 Le Gallienne (R.), *The Life Romantic, including the Love Letters of the King*, cr. 8vo, 6/-
 Macalister (J.), *Tales of a Colporteur*, cr. 8vo, 2/6
 Mathew (F.), *The Royal Sisters*, cr. 8vo, 6/-
 Meade (L. T.), *The Blue Diamond*, cr. 8vo, 6/-
 Meadows (A. M.), *Days of Doubt*, cr. 8vo, 6/-
 Primm (P.), *Duke Rodney's Secret*, cr. 8vo, 6/-
 Russell (W. C.), *The Ship's Adventure*, cr. 8vo, 6/-
 Smaile (F. C.), *The Mayor of Littlejoy*, cr. 8vo, 6/-
 Stockton (F. R.), *A Boyce of Catby*, cr. 8vo, 6/-
 Taylor (J.), *Mary Bray: her Mark*, cr. 8vo, 3/6
 Thackeray (W. M.), *Stray Papers*, edited by L. Melville, 6/-
 Thomas (R. M.), *Trewn*, cr. 8vo, 6/-
 Villier (F.), *The Black Tortoise*, cr. 8vo, 3/6
 Walford's County Families of the United Kingdom, 1901, imp. 8vo, 50/-
 Williamson (Mrs. C. N.), *A Bid for a Coronet*, extra cr. 8vo, 6/-

FOREIGN.

Fine Art.

- Boutet (H.), *Les Modes Féminines du XIXe Siècle*, Vol. 1, 50fr.
 Galerie (La) de Tableaux de M. Rodolphe Kann à Paris, 500fr.
 Thode (H.), *Tintoretto*, 4m.

Bibliography.

- Chantilly: *Le Cabinet des Livres, Manuscrits*, Vols. 1 and 2, 80fr.

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- Fontane (M.), *Histoire Universelle*: Vol. 11, La Papauté, 7fr. 50.
 Franklin (A.), *La Vie Privée d'Autrefois*, 3fr. 50.
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- Géographie Pittoresque et Monumentale de la France: Part 9, Champagne, 6fr.

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- Grünert (M.), *Im Kuttaib's Adab-al-katib*, 20m.
 Müller (R.), *Untersuchungen üb. die Namen des nord-bumbrischen Liber Vitis*, 5m. 50.
 Praetorius (F.), *Über die Herkunft der hebräischen Accente*, 4m.

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- Classen (A.), *Anagewählte Methoden der analytischen Chemie*, Vol. 1, 20m.

General Literature.

- Aubier (F.), *Hors de l'Envolement*, 3fr. 50.
 Degraeve (E.), *Affaire Rorique*: Le Bague, 3fr. 50.
 Fath (R.), *La Rançon du Bonheur*, 3fr. 50.
 Heuzey (J. P.), *Fils d'Abraham*, 3fr. 50.
 Maizeroy (L.), *Amie de Cœur*, 3fr. 50.
 Noël (M.), *L'Épave Mimisane*, 3fr. 50.
 Vignemal (H.), *Méprise Tragique*, 3fr. 50.
 Wodzinski (Comte), *Rénovation*, 3fr. 50.

MR. F. S. ELLIS.

WE hear, with great regret, of the death from pneumonia of Mr. Frederick S. Ellis, at Sidmouth, last Tuesday night, after four days' illness. It was only a few weeks ago that we announced that Mr. Ellis was about to prepare his reminiscences. The son of an hotel-keeper at Richmond, and the brother of Sir Whittaker Ellis, Mr. F. S. Ellis took to the old-book trade, was assistant to Thomas Rodd, and gradually raised himself to the head of the trade, till Bernard Quaritch came to the front and disputed his title to the place. Mr. Ellis was the official buyer for the British Museum, a post which it was believed that Quaritch expected. Quaritch certainly used to bid against Ellis for every book that he knew or thought the Museum wanted. He once boasted that he had cost the Museum over seventy thousand pounds in this way. On the other hand, Ellis said that he often let Quaritch in for a bad bargain by bidding spiritedly for a book he did not much want, and then leaving it to a high offer by his rival. But it was as the friend of Rossetti and Burne-Jones, and the buyer of their pictures, and as the publisher and friend of William Morris and Rossetti, that Mr. Ellis was best known in artistic and literary circles; and when he gave up business his devotion to Shelley led him to compile and print at his own cost a handsome concordance to the poet, which his old rival Quaritch published. Then for the Kelmescott Press he edited 'The Golden Legend,' Shelley, Herrick, Cavendish's 'Life of Wolsey,' 'Sir Perceval,' &c., and lastly the magnificent 'Works of Chaucer,' which will ensure immortality to his name.

Mr. Ellis was one of the most genuine, genial, and warm-hearted men that ever lived, and was greatly loved by a large circle of friends. Since Morris's death he had edited for the 'Temple Classics' 'The Golden Legend,' and Englished the 'Romance of the Rose.' His friends hoped that he had many more years of work before him, as his abilities were of a high order. They can now only mourn the loss of a true-hearted fellow-worker and intimate.

CAVIL.

Union Society, Oxford, Feb. 19th, 1901.

I SHOULD like to draw attention to a curious point of linguistic usage which arises in a review of the new volume of the 'Encyclopædia Biblica' in the *Athenæum* for February 16th. On p. 202 the reviewer says: "The same author's articles on the Book of Isaiah and the Book of Job.....from the point of view of textual criticism leave nothing to cavil at."

Some time ago, in glancing at one of the volumes of the 'New Oxford Dictionary,' I happened to notice the word "cavil," and was surprised to find that it was defined exclusively as meaning "a captious, quibbling, or frivolous objection: the raising of frivolous objections," and the corresponding verb as "to object, dispute, or find fault unfairly or without good reason."

Apparently, therefore, Dr. Murray does not recognize the sense in which we are accustomed, with the reviewer, to use the word, as meaning "to criticize or find fault with" without any necessary suggestion of unfairness or captiousness.

No example is cited of such a use, and it would be interesting to know whether it is characteristic solely of the spoken as distinct from the written language, or not.

CLAUDE JENKINS.

THE SPRING PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. DUCKWORTH & Co.'s announcements for the spring season include: The Country Month by Month, by J. A. Owen and Prof.

G. S. Boulger, — Peter Abelard, by J. McCabe, — Princes and Poisoners, translated from the French of F. F. Brentano by George Maidment, — in the "Modern Plays" Series: The Revolt and The Escape, by Villiers de l'Isle-Adam, translated by Theresa Barclay, — The Banner of St. George: a Picture of Old England, by M. Branston, — in the "Saints" Series: Joan of Arc, by Prof. L. P. de Julliville; St. Dominic, by Jean Guiraud; and St. Chrysostom, by Aimé Puech.

Mr. R. Brimley Johnson's spring announcements include: A Wanderer, from the papers of the late H. Ogram Matuce, by C. F. Keary, — Idylls of the Fells, by J. T. Kingsley Tarpey, — Mimes and Rhymes, by Arthur Rickett, — Carpet Plays, edited by Lucian Oldershaw: I. Cranford at Home; II. In the Italian Quarter, as performed at the Vaudeville, by Rosina Filippi; III. A Comedy, by W. Kingsley Tarpey; IV. The Paying Guest, by Lucy Snowe, — Love's Disguises, a Book of Little Plays, being four of a sequence and one other, by Oliver Madox Hueffer, — Poems, by Ernest Radford, — In Memoriam, — Sonnets, by E. B. Browning, — in the "Complete Library," The Works of Keats, edited by H. B. Forman, Vols. IV. and V., and The Works of Lamb, edited by T. Hutchinson, in nine volumes.

Mr. John Long announces Paul Le Maistre, by Frederic Carrel, — Once Too Often, by Florence Warden, — The Royal Sisters, by Frank Mathew, — The Golden Wango, by Fergus Hume, — Virgin Gold, by William S. Walker, — Nobler than Revenge, by Esmé Stuart, — The Three Days' Terror, by J. S. Fletcher, — Plato's Handmaiden, by Lucas Cleeve, — Anna Lombard, by Victoria Cross, — Veronica Verdant, by Mina Sandeman, — A Woman-Derelict, by May Crommelin, — Women Must Weep, by Sarah Tytler, — A Son of Mammon, by G. B. Burgin, — The Mission of Margaret, by Adeline Sergeant, — new novels by Mrs. Lovett Cameron and Mrs. Coulson Kernahan, — Mrs. Musgrave and her Husband, by Richard Marsh, — and Mary Bray, X, her Mark, by Jenner Tayler.

SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE sold on Monday and Tuesday, the 25th and 26th ult., the following books from the libraries of the late Wm. Radford (of Chigwell) and others: Locker-Lampson's Catalogue of his Library, 1886, 5l. 5s. Vallance, The Art of Wm. Morris, 1898, 9l. 10s. Tailor's Colony of Georgia, uncut, Charles-Town, 1741, 9l. Franklin's Edition of Cato Major, 1744, 14l. Memoirs of Major Stobo of the Virginia Regiment, 1800, 28l. Boileau, Œuvres, 1694, presentation copy from the author, 14l. 10s. Bradshaw's Railway Time-Tables, first edition, 1839, 25l. Charlotte and Emily Brontë, six autograph manuscript School Themes in French, 15l. Jacquard, Pourtraits et Figures des Habitans du Nouveau Monde, c. 1590, 12 plates, 17l. 17s. Jost Amman's Livre des Métiers, en Allemande, 1568, 16l. Arraignment of the Whole Creature at the Bar of Religion, &c., 1631, 11l. Badminton Library, 28 vols., 26l. Alken's Specimens of Riding near London, 1821, 23l. Original MS. Legal Record Book of James Emmott, Notary Public of New York, 1766-68, 17l. 15s. Pennsylvania Gazette, 1768-91 (not consecutive), 67l. 13s. Browne's Religio Medici, surreptitious edition, 1642, and another, 18l. 10s. Milton's Areopagitica, Of Education, &c., first editions, 1644, 33l. Lafontaine, Fables, Oudry's plates, grand papier d'Hollande, old morocco, 1755-9, 126l. Sir Joshua Reynolds's Works, 2 vols. (214 plates), original impressions, 100l. Sir John Conway's Meditations and Prayers, W. How, 1571, 19l. Rich. Corbet's Certain Elegant Poems, first edition, 1647, 16l. Coryat's Crambe, 1611, 10l. N. D'Arfeville, Navigation du Roy Jacques V.

autour de son Royaume, Paris, 1583, 35l. 10s. Denton's Brief Description of New York (date cut off), 1670, 75l. Homiliarius Doctorum super Evangelia, &c., s.a. (c. 1473-4), 29l.

'HENRY BARROW, SEPARATIST.'

Hatherlow Parsonage, by Stockport, Feb. 20th, 1901.

In your notice of 'Henry Barrow, Separatist,' (February 9th), which has only reached me this week, the writer displays a fine scorn of the "amateur in history." But he should be sure of his ground, else his criticisms may become, as in this case, very injurious aspersions.

Thus: 1. He is right, unfortunately, in saying that I am not familiar enough with the Domestic State Papers. But is he therefore right in asserting, as he does twice emphatically, that my work is "second-hand," drawn almost entirely from "second-hand" sources? In view of the fact that the book claims to be an "original research into the sources of Free Church history," and contains a list of nearly thirty contemporary authorities (besides Barrow) which I profess to have consulted carefully for statements, &c., made in the text, this charge is obviously most serious. If sustained, it makes me out a literary impostor. But it is not sustained at all—unless, indeed, we are to suppose that nothing is an original authority which is not still unpublished.

2. On the strength of two or three alleged mistakes or oversights, confined to two or three places in a volume of four hundred pages, he finds that I have "by no means a mastery of even" my "second-hand" sources:—

(a) He thinks I ought to have been better up in Barrow's family history. I did my best; but my purpose did not require me to be very minute, though it required me to avoid any serious error. And this I have done, my critic himself being witness. For, with all the fuller information to which he seems to have access, he differs from me only on two points.

(b) He is confident that I am wrong in giving the (usual) date 1586 instead of 1587 as the year of Barrow and Greenwood's arrest. His authority is the Domestic State Papers. But though these are of the greatest weight, Barrow's word seems to me equally so, if—as I have been forced to admit—it is borne out by other circumstances which make the earlier date almost a necessity. Hanbury, whom the reviewer mentions with respect, was aware of this when he quoted the year 1587 and then changed it to 1586.

(c) He speaks of an indictment at Norfolk (I presume he means Newgate), and then goes on to date the conferences as follows: "March 9th, March 17th, March 18th, 1589/90, April 13th, 1590, June 14th ('the 14th of the third month' is June, not March, as Mr. Powicke prints it), and June 20th." He thinks my arrangement is chaotic; but it is correct all the same. His ignorance of the original documents has betrayed him into a manifest error, for it has made him fail to see that the 14th of the third month must in this case be March, inasmuch as the correspondence of the prisoners (in April and May) with Egerton followed the conferences and presupposed them.

(d) He refers to my chronology of Barrow's writings (App. iii.), where I quote the title 'Conferences and Letters, &c.,' and add "the full title is missing in Dr. Williams's copy." I meant simply to indicate a fact about this particular copy, and might easily have supplied the missing words, "lately passed between two prisoners in the Fleet," from my note-book.

FRED. J. POWICKE.

* * 1. We have reasons for characterizing Mr. Powicke's references as second-hand ones. For instance, on pp. 79-80 he quotes a State-Paper, giving first of all the exact and proper

reference to the original, and adding " (quoted by Arber in 'Story of the Pilgrim Fathers,' p. 33)." According to recognized and strict usage, such a method of reference can only mean that Mr. Powicke has gone to the original. But this he has demonstrably not done, as Arber's text, though better than that given in the Calendar, is not absolutely correct. The original reads, "to be recaled from their errors by reason or els their satisfaction if they could touching their opinions." Arber's text reads, "to be removed from their errors by reason or else further satisfaction of the world touching their opinions." Mr. Powicke gives Arber's text verbatim, without a suspicion that it makes nonsense. This is taking a quotation at second hand. But not only so: by referring exactly and specifically to the original, Mr. Powicke lays himself open to the suspicion of trying to pass off a second-hand quotation as a first-hand one, and this is a much more serious matter. Similarly, on p. 9 he refers to Harl. MSS. [sic] 6848 [sic, without folio reference] as the authority for his statements as to Barrow's connexion with Gray's Inn. Now the Gray's Inn Register is in print. Failing that, there are transcripts from 1521 to 1674 in Harl. MS. 1912. Where, then, is this useless reference by Mr. Powicke taken from? It is from Arber. We can prove from other parts of his book that Mr. Powicke has not seen Harl. MS. 6848. The reference in foot-note 2, p. 4, "Harl. MS. 5189, fo. 31," is wrong. There is no reference to Barrow in either fol. or p. 31. This reference appears to be taken from Dexter at second hand, and Mr. Powicke makes it worse by omitting one of the children. All the references in foot-notes 3, 4, and 5 on p. 33 are wrong. The first, fol. 27 (19), shows that Mr. Powicke has quoted an enumeration he does not understand. It should be fol. 19 (or p. 27); fol. 35 should be fol. 36 (or p. 62); and so on. Now all these references are put down in such a way as to lead to the impression that they are first-hand. This is unpardonable.

2 (b). Mr. Powicke refers to the date of Barrow's arrest. He will understand, we hope, that in this section, on the strength of a State Paper, we suggest an emendation in the received account of Barrow's imprisonment. If it is a true emendation, it produces, we think, order out of a chaos of dates. But whether provable or disprovable, there is in this portion of the criticism no condemnation of Mr. Powicke in especial, for his mistake is one made by all previous writers, if it should finally turn out to be a mistake.

(c). As to the date of the conferences, it is quite out of the question to argue concerning the third month of an Elizabethan year. It can only be one thing, the third month counting from March 25th. Mr. Powicke is right about "the indictment at Norfolk," which was a misprint for "Newgate."

(d). Our criticism with regard to Appendix iii. was measured by the extent of our disappointment. Appendix iii. has in it the germs and substance of a really good and solid contribution to history of the very kind we most want, and we turned to it most eagerly. But it is plain to us that the writer has had no practice in bibliographical work. We take it to be of the very essence of bibliographical work to state the exact location of each item, giving not merely the library, but the press-mark in that library, then size, date, place; then to proceed to the internal examination, and finally to the enumeration of subsequent editions and to the collation.

Literary Gossip.

MESSRS. LONGMAN will publish in the spring 'The Mystery of Mary Stuart,' by Mr. Andrew Lang, with portraits. This is

an investigation into the character of Queen Mary, especially as to her relations with Bothwell and the other murderers of her husband Darnley. The author has enjoyed, through the kindness of Father Pollen, the advantage of using authentic materials hitherto unknown to historians, namely, a number of the MSS. employed by Mary's enemies in getting up their case against her. Among these are notes of evidence, and a series of indictments framed by the Earl of Lennox, the father of the murdered Darnley, with hitherto unpublished anecdotes, and a paper which appears to be the first draft of George Buchanan's famous 'Detection' and of the 'Book of Articles.' By the help of these documents, and by a fresh examination of the State Papers, of a long MS. statement by Sir Robert Melville, and other sources, the author hopes that he has thrown new light on the mysteries of the reign, especially on the policy and character of Maitland of Lethington. The book will be illustrated with portraits, pictures of historic scenes, coloured designs from contemporary drawings and caricatures, facsimiles of handwritings (bearing on the question of forgery of the Casket Letters), and, by the kindness of the Duke of Hamilton, with photographs of the famous Casket at Hamilton Palace.

THE executive committee appointed last November to decide the form of the memorial at Cambridge to the late Prof. Henry Sidgwick have agreed on a university lectureship in moral science, to be called the Sidgwick Lectureship. It is generally known that Henry Sidgwick gave during his lifetime several large sums of money to enable the University to strengthen its staff of teachers. The committee (of which Dr. Peile, Master of Christ's College, is the treasurer) hope to raise not less than 2,000*l.*, of which about 600*l.* has already been promised without solicitation.

MISS DENISON, encouraged no doubt by the success of her collection of Lord Ossington's letters, is engaged on a volume of Archdeacon Denison's correspondence. The Archdeacon of Taunton was brother of the Speaker and of Edward Denison, the Bishop of Salisbury, and was as clever a writer of letters as either of his brothers. He was a protagonist in the ecclesiastical disputes of the period 1850-60, and the archbishop's judgment depriving him of preferment for unsound doctrine was reversed by the Court of Arches and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The archdeacon published an autobiographical volume entitled 'Notes of my Life, 1805-1878,' which went through several editions. He was Vicar of East Brent for upwards of fifty years, and was an active correspondent almost up to his death in 1896.

MR. FISHER UNWIN has arranged to publish in his "Story of the Nations" Series a volume on Greece from earliest times to the Roman occupation, by Mr. E. S. Shuckburgh, the translator of the recently published letters of Cicero.

MR. W. H. WILKINS is engaged upon a work on Caroline of Anspach, the consort of George II. He hopes to be able to utilize hitherto inaccessible documents, which will afford important new material. The book

will in all probability be ready for publication in the autumn.

MRS. CHARLOTTE C. STOPES is about to publish a volume entitled 'Shakespeare's Family.' It is written on purely genealogical lines, viewing Shakespeare's position rather as a resident in Stratford-on-Avon and a Warwickshire gentleman than as a writer. The author hopes to show conclusively that, on the mother's side, Shakespeare was descended from Alfred the Great. The work will be illustrated by sketches, facsimiles, and many pedigrees, and will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock.

PROF. GEORGE C. W. WARR died very suddenly last Thursday week, in the midst of his work. Described as an "ex-Fellow of Trinity, Cambridge," he was elected in 1870, but never actually a Fellow, as he objected, as a matter of general principle, to the tests then required. Largely owing to his efforts, these were removed; but on standing again for a fellowship, he did not get it. A good scholar, he chose to do work of a popular and dramatic character in the classics which might have come from an ordinary man; but he was useful as a translator and expounder, chiefly of Greek, to the general world, his latest work being a version of the 'Oresteia' for English readers. He was also a busy worker in several university movements and much interested in art matters. A pleasant and accomplished man, he will be much missed by his friends. Just before his death he was writing for the *Athenæum*, to which he had been a contributor for some years.

MESSRS. SKEFFINGTON will publish immediately a memorial volume of about twenty-two sermons by the late Rev. S. J. Stone. It will include a set of addresses on 'The Seven Last Words.'

THIS year Owens College, Manchester, which was founded in 1851, is celebrating its jubilee. A committee, of which the Duke of Devonshire is chairman, has just issued an appeal to the public to raise 150,000*l.* to complete the endowment and equipment of the college. More than 20,000*l.* is asked for to extinguish existing debts, especially on the medical buildings, and a considerable sum is required to make the yearly income of the college balance its expenditure. But the committee has also before it the necessity of extending the work of the college in various directions. Among the special objects for which money is sought are the establishment of new Chairs in English Literature, Hebrew, and Architecture, and generally for a further development of the Arts side of the college; the establishment of an institution for bacteriological investigation and hygiene, the further increase of research fellowships, and the creation of a pension fund. Owens College, says the appeal, was the first institution outside London set up to supply the great cities of England with a university education. It is still the largest of them, both as regards the number of its teaching staff and students and the size and completeness of its buildings. The appeal goes on to lay special stress on the number of eminent men among its old students, and the large output of original work from its members, not only in natural science, but in medicine, history, literature, and philology.

'THE CURIOUS CAREER OF RODERICK CAMPBELL' is the title of a new historical romance, by a young Canadian lady, Miss Jean McIlwraith, which will be issued simultaneously this month by Messrs. Constable & Co. at Westminster and by Messrs. Houghton & Mifflin in Boston.

'CARDIGAN,' a new novel by Mr. R. W. Chambers, will also be published in the autumn by Messrs. Constable & Co., and by Messrs. Harper & Brothers in New York.

We hear that the young author of 'Paris of the Parisians' has recently felt himself compelled to accept the challenge of an infuriated anti-Semite; but we are happy to be able to congratulate the *Saturday Review* upon the escape unscathed of its brilliant representative in the French capital.

It is many years now since Mr. Charles Mackie published his 'Castles, Palaces, and Prisons of Mary, Queen of Scots.' A new work bearing almost the same title will shortly be published by Mr. W. Brown, of Edinburgh. The author, Mr. Michael M. Shoemaker, is an American, and the book is the result of a pilgrimage made to every important place of residence or imprisonment of the unfortunate queen. There will be some fifty illustrations, and the book will be published in two editions, one limited to three hundred and seventy-five copies only.

The *Daily Chronicle* has an account of the origin of the name of Bendigo for a great Australian city which does not agree with ours. The *Daily Chronicle* states that gold was first found there by an old shepherd who, being pugnacious, was christened by his comrades Bendigo, after the pugilist. We believe that the place was called Bandicoot Creek; that, when the rush occurred, the diggers, mostly Californians, not acquainted with the Australian animal after which the creek was called, corrupted the name into that of the well-known Nottingham pugilist. The most interesting fact about the place, however, is that when it grew respectable it became ashamed of its name, changed it, and lately, thinking that the earlier name was, after all, racy of Australian life, deliberately reverted to it.

THERE is a literary interest in the University race this year, caused by the fact that "four" in the Oxford crew bears the family name (du Vallon) of the strong man of Dumas, "Porthos." We doubt, however, whether the Musketeer Baron would have rowed at the age of twenty at so light a weight as 12 st. 8 lb.

DR. A. W. WARD having felt himself obliged to resign the Presidency of the Royal Historical Society in consequence of his election to the Mastership of Peterhouse, Cambridge, Dr. G. W. Prothero has been nominated as his successor. The editor of the *Quarterly* has been for many years a member of the Council.

MR. M. H. SPIELMANN has kindly allowed the Chaucer Society to print a slightly revised edition of his 'Portraits of Geoffrey Chaucer, an Essay written on the Occasion of the Quincentenary of the Poet's Death.' These portraits are ten in number, and include one not generally known, that belonging to the Earl of Clarendon in Bothwell Castle.

THE MS. of Lydgate's 'Reason and Sensuality,' which Dr. Sieper is editing for the Early English Text Society, is incomplete, but has an entry at the beginning: "Note, y^e Joseph Holland hath another of this Manuscript. Anno 1450." Can any of our readers say where this Holland MS. is?

SIR HENRY INGILBY, of Ripley Castle, Yorkshire, has lent his MS. of Lydgate's 'Siege of Thebes' to Dr. Furnivall to collate for Prof. Axel Erdmann's edition of this tale for the Chaucer Society. The tale was, as our readers know, written by Lydgate as a substitute for one of the tales on the journey home which Chaucer meant to write, but did not. As the MS. says: "Heere begynneth the Laste tale of Cauntirbury talis tolde homward/ and maad bi dan John Lidgate, Monk of Bury." Prof. Erdmann has collated for his text all the MSS. of the tale except this one and Mr. Gurney's, and a MS. sold at Sotheby's two years ago, which cannot at present be traced. He hopes that some reader of the *Athenæum* may help him to a sight of it.

At the last monthly meeting of the board of the Booksellers' Provident Institution, the President, Mr. Charles James Longman, in the chair, the sum of 99l. 7s. 8d. was voted for the relief of fifty-eight members and widows of members. It was previously resolved to send an address of condolence on the lamented death of Her late Majesty to the King.

The annual general meeting of the Seaside Holiday Home for Booksellers took place on Thursday, the 21st ult., the President, Mr. Charles James Longman, in the chair. Amongst those present were Mr. Richard Bentley, Mr. J. W. Darton, Mr. J. Shaylor, Mr. F. Hanson, Mr. T. Houlston, Mr. W. Bartram, Mr. C. Buckland, Mr. E. Hayward, Mr. C. Ashley, and Mr. C. Twallin. Mr. Bentley moved, and Mr. Darton seconded, the adoption of the report, and Mr. Shaylor remarked on the deep interest which the President always took in the affairs of the Home.

"ZACK" has just completed a new novel called 'The White Cottage.' It will be published this month by Messrs. Constable & Co. Messrs. Scribner's Sons will issue the volume in New York.

THE copy of Denton's 'Brief Description of New York, formerly called New England,' 1670, which realized 75l. at Messrs. Sotheby's on Tuesday, differed from the Ashburton copy, which realized 400l. in November last, in that it had the date cut off from the bottom of the title-page. The difference in the two prices is nevertheless very striking. The first recorded perfect copy of this pamphlet was bought at the Barlow sale in New York in November, 1889, for 525 dollars, by Mr. Brayton Ives, at whose sale in March, 1891, it made a small advance, realizing 615 dollars. The interest, apart from its rarity, of this pamphlet is that it is the first account of New York printed in English. It consists of only twenty-one pages quarto.

A FIGURE familiar to many of our readers has just passed away in the person of Mr. John Fisher, who for many years had the management of the sale-room at Messrs.

Puttick & Simpson's in Leicester Square. The deceased, who was universally liked and respected, had been in the employment of the firm for upwards of thirty-five years, and his absence will be felt as a heavy loss not only by his employers, but by all the frequenters of the establishment.

M. ARTHUR DE LA BORDERIE, who died in Paris last week aged seventy-three, was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, and was the author of numerous works on historical and archaeological subjects. He edited the *Revue de Bretagne*, and was a contributor to the *Gazette de France*.

THE death is announced from Madrid of Luis Mariano de Lara, the author of numerous novels and of several theatrical pieces, of which one of the most successful was 'Las Hijas de Eva.' Mariano de Lara's work was almost entirely unknown beyond Spain. He was seventy-one at the time of his death.

WE also hear of the death, on Wednesday last, of Señor Don Juan F. Riano, the eminent Spanish authority on art and letters. For more than twenty years he had been responsible for the annual survey of Spanish literature in our columns.

THE death, in his seventy-third year, is announced of Prof. Gavril Ivanov, Professor of Roman Literature at Moscow.

THE Parliamentary Papers of the week include Statutes made by the Governing Bodies of Brasenose College and New College ($\frac{1}{2}$ d. each), and Part II. of Reports from H.M.'s Representatives Abroad on the Metric System ($2\frac{1}{2}$ d.).

SCIENCE

GEORGE FRANCIS FITZGERALD.

THE news of Prof. Fitzgerald's death comes with a painful shock upon the world of science; for he was one of the few men whose reputation was even greater abroad than at home. While some provincial critics regarded him as only a theorist, and expected him to sit down and publish volumes, original and independent thinkers in the centres of science were daily consulting him, and deriving from him suggestions or corrections in many byways of experimental research. In his college he was a unique figure, beloved and honoured by all his juniors and equals, imparting his wide knowledge generously, helping every earnest worker, though he was not a model lecturer, and had no great talent for keeping a large class of turbulent medical students in order. In ordinary society he could not conceal his pre-eminence as a universally educated man. He knew everything in nature, from the hyssop on the wall to the cedar of Lebanon. He had studied every process of construction, from the knitting of a stocking to the cooling of a planet. Hence, as a home educator—and he spent much time and labour instructing his eight young children—he had probably no equal. In physics, which was his official subject, he had not perhaps so great a genius for experiment as for generalization, for speculation, for the metaphysical side of his science. In this he had been prepared, as very few have been prepared, by the long and arduous fellowship examination in pure mathematics and in metaphysics for which Trinity College, Dublin, is remarkable. It is this training which produces such men as Fitzgerald. All the assumptions regarding space, matter, force, made in ordinary modern science had been studied by him in their metaphysical

nakedness. In the higher pure mathematics his answering had been brilliant.

So much for his equipment. His breeding and traditions opened the way for his high education. His father was the leading bishop on the Irish Bench, his uncles on both sides men famous for learning and for scientific work. With such antecedents, holding a distinguished position as the head of a great school, he might well have taken all his time for scientific work. But he had one defect: his zeal devoured him. Full of strong convictions and modern theories on education, he undertook work on the Board of National (Primary) Education, recently also on the new Board of Secondary Education, on both of which his counsel and direction were eagerly sought by most of his colleagues. He was somewhat impatient, however, in controversy, and in his many proposals for the improvement of his own great college came into collision with opposition which vexed his soul, especially when his absolute unselfishness was questioned. To those who knew his moral worth he was always perfectly long-suffering. But the enormous quantity of his work made it well-nigh impossible that he should survive. He was almost daily lecturing, examining, experimenting in his college; he was spending hours daily teaching his children; he was sitting weekly on boards of education; he was examining periodically for other universities; he was discussing problems of science with his able assistants and with English men of science—not to speak of his perpetual reading of the literature of science and of education, wherein he had always mastered the newest information. Thus he aged prematurely in appearance and failed in health, though his energy never flagged. For the last two years he was ailing: his digestion was weak, his spirits no longer buoyant. He had at last asked for leave of absence, and was undergoing careful medical treatment, when sudden symptoms necessitated a dangerous operation. Under this new strain he sank in a few hours. We hear that, had he rallied, his cure would probably have been complete.

So have we lost, at the age of forty-nine, the foremost man in Ireland from many points of view—a man not to be replaced, not to be forgotten, though the writings that bear his name are but a few scattered essays. He lived wholly for the purpose of helping others and of improving the education of men both in theory and practice. He had no particle of selfishness in his nature, and never assumed it in others. If he was impatient with them in argument, it was only because he felt them obstructive from dulness. For this vivacity was never accompanied by any personal ill-will, and he died without an enemy in the world, though there were men whose company he avoided.

To speak of those who have lost in him a husband and father were to touch a subject where words are idle. It is, indeed, the tragedy of everyday life, which is brought home to all of us in not unfrequent instances, yet each fresh case comes upon us, as it were, unique and unparalleled in its awful sadness. For those who did not know him face to face, I may add that his appearance was not unworthy of his fame. More striking he was than handsome; but his ample grey locks and beard, his furrowed brow, his penetrating eyes, reminded one of the bust of some Greek philosopher, which we cannot look upon without that instinctive feeling of respect which intellect and character command among civilized men.

M.

PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS.

The Elements of Hydrostatics. By S. L. Loney. (Cambridge, University Press.)—This little volume may be regarded as a continuation of the author's 'Elements of Statics.' Presupposing only an elementary knowledge of algebra and trigonometry, its demonstrations of some

fundamental formulæ necessarily contain some assumptions which are not exactly axiomatic. This is, of course, unavoidable in a work meant for students unacquainted with the differential and integral calculus; but we think the author should have stated the fact plainly. Students who are anxious to understand a demonstration thoroughly are apt to be discouraged when they come across an assumption for which they do not find sufficient justification. This small objection apart, the work is clearly written, while the illustrative diagrams are well executed.

Elementary Mechanics of Solids. By W. T. A. Emtage. (Macmillan & Co.)—The author says in his preface that his work "may be read without any mathematical attainments beyond an ability to solve easy algebraical equations, except that in a few instances easy quadratics and the properties of similar triangles have been employed." This is quite true, and the author, considering the class of students he had in view and the kind of examinations they have to pass, had no choice but to conform his book to their requirements. But we would seriously ask, Are these requirements founded on reason? Every experienced teacher knows what a powerful aid trigonometry is to mechanics. Why should candidates for examinations be expected to dispense with such help? If the amount of trigonometrical knowledge needed were difficult to acquire, there might be some grounds for the restriction; but it is not. A simple knowledge of the sine, cosine, and tangent and the elementary theorems connecting them—a knowledge that might easily be imparted in two or three lessons—would be amply sufficient. Some teachers who feel the absurdity of the present restrictions find it more economical, as regards time and labour, to teach first the elementary principles of trigonometry and their application to mechanical problems. Then, in order to meet the restrictions of the examinations, they show their pupils how to convert solutions thus obtained into solutions of the kind demanded. This, it will be observed, is not so much a criticism of Mr. Emtage's book as of the system of which his book is the necessary outcome. The work itself is well done. Examples are numerous and the diagrams all that could be wished—correctly drawn and skilfully shaded when they represent solids.

Workshop Mathematics. By Frank Castle, M.I.M.E. Parts I. and II. (Macmillan & Co.)—The principles laid down in our criticism of the preceding work do not quite apply to the two little volumes now before us, which are intended for a different class of students and appear to be well adapted for their purpose. That purpose may be learnt from the following quotation, which we copy from the preface:—

"To perform his work intelligently an artisan must have a knowledge of elementary mathematics. When he comes to appreciate this fact for himself the workman finds that even the arithmetic he learnt at school has left him, and that he remembers little more than four simple rules and the multiplication table. Teachers soon discover that, though anxious to learn, a student of this kind does not wish to lose contact with the practical requirements of the workshop,—he is impatient of 'pure' mathematics—so the question arises how to teach him mathematics enough, by dealing with the calculations themselves which he is actually called upon to make at his work. The plan which is most useful is a compromise. It is useless to say that all students ought to learn the broad principles of mathematics first and apply them afterwards. Experience has proved that most artisans will not attend classes where the authorities decide that this is the only course."

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

The first part of the fifty-seventh volume of *Archæologia*, just issued to the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, contains figures of the skulls of St. Cuthbert and St. Oswald, together with an osteological description by Dr. Selby Plummer of the remains disclosed on an examination of the grave of St. Cuthbert in

Durham Cathedral. The bones of the skeleton supposed to be that of St. Cuthbert were in many places covered with membrane, and a piece of a dried-up substance, probably a portion of the brain, fell through the foramen magnum during the examination of the skull. Bede ('Hist. Eccl.', iv. 30) describes the exhumation of Cuthbert's body by the monks of Lindisfarne in 698 A.D., after it had been buried eleven years, and says that they found all the body whole, as if it had been alive, and the joints pliable, more like one asleep than a dead person. If we assume the identity of these relics, portions of the body have thus remained undestroyed for more than 1,200 years. The same thing happened after 262 years' burial in the case of Robert Braybrooke, Bishop of London, the appearance of whose body when exhumed after the Great Fire is described by Pepys in his 'Diary' (November 12th, 1666), as well as in numerous other cases, and is attributed to burial in dry sandy soil. The skull of Cuthbert was "inclining to the dolichocephalous type," with no strongly marked racial characters, the forehead low and retreating, the supraciliary ridges prominent, the nose projecting, and the chin protuberant. The teeth show considerable wear, but no signs of decay. The apparent age at death corresponds with that recorded, about fifty years, and the estimated stature is about 5 ft. 8 in. It is recorded that he suffered from tumour of the knee, bubo in the groin, callosity at the juncture of foot and leg, and ulcer of the foot. If these remains are his, he had in addition extensive disease of the sternum and right clavicle, and the fourth and fifth cervical vertebrae were ossified together. Four fragments of the skull of King Oswald were found, exhibiting a large cut, half an inch in front of the coronal suture, indicating a blow from a heavy sharp weapon struck by some one on the left side; a second clean-cut wound given from the right side in a more vertical direction, and a third cut below which did not penetrate the skull.

The concluding part of the *Archæological Journal* for 1900, just issued to the members of the Royal Archæological Institute, contains the excellent paper on Christian iconography in Ireland read by the lamented Miss Margaret Stokes at the Dublin meeting of the Institute, in which she showed how, by a remarkable continuity of idea, the twelve signs of the zodiac were represented as protected by the twelve great gods of paganism, the heads of the twelve tribes of the Jewish nation, and the twelve apostles of Christianity in a zodiacal circle contained in an Irish manuscript in the library of Bâle.

The report of the Bradford meeting of the British Association, also just issued to the members, contains in the report of the Corresponding Societies' Committee the usual particulars as to the contributions of members of local societies to anthropology during the year preceding. Twenty important papers are recorded as published in the *Transactions* of thirteen local societies between June, 1899, and June, 1900. The Essex Field Club published notes of a demonstration on primitive fire-making appliances by Mr. E. Lovett; a paper on a supposed neolithic settlement at Skitt's Hill, Braintree, by the Rev. J. W. Kenworthy; and remarks on the archæological objects found there, by Mr. F. W. Reader. The Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club published papers on the influence of Phœnician colonization, commerce, and enterprise on England 2,000 years ago, by Mr. E. Cunningham; on the Roman occupation of Wareham, by Mr. G. J. Bennett; and on Eggardon Hill Camp, by the Rev. H. S. Solly. The Isle of Man Natural History and Antiquarian Society published a paper on Denton's description of the island and its customs, by Mr. G. W. Wood; and the reports by Miss A. M. Crellin of the Anthropological Section, and by Mr. P. M. C. Kermode of

the Archæological Section. The Glasgow Philological Society published two anthropological papers.

The Folk-lore Society, in an address to the King voted on the 20th of February, stated that

"it is in the British Empire, which has to so large an extent grown and been consolidated during Her late Majesty's reign, and which includes within its bounds countless races of every degree of civilization and mental development, from the lowest to the highest, that the student of folk-lore has to seek many of the most precious materials of his study. Under Her Majesty's rule, every religious belief of those races has been respected, their customs have been regarded with consideration, and their prejudices conciliated; and the study of folk-lore, a science the very existence of which is bounded by Her Majesty's reign, has thus been rendered possible."

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

The planet Mercury will be at inferior conjunction with the sun on the 7th inst., but will become visible in the morning towards the end of the month, situated in the constellation Aquarius. Venus is a morning star, and passes during the month from Aquarius into Pisces, rising less than an hour before sunrise. Mars is in Leo and decreasing in brightness; he will be due south at eleven o'clock in the evening on the 8th inst. (about four degrees to the north of the star Regulus), and at ten o'clock on the 20th. Jupiter is in Sagittarius, rising now about four o'clock in the morning and earlier each night. Saturn is in the same constellation, situated at a short distance due east of Jupiter.

The Rev. Dr. Anderson, of Edinburgh, discovered on the 21st ult. a new bright star in the constellation Perseus, nearly between the stars α and β . It was then of the 2·7 magnitude, or nearly equal to β Ursæ Majoris; but two nights afterwards, on the 23rd ult., Dr. Copeland, the Astronomer Royal for Scotland, found it actually brighter than Capella, which is only exceeded by Arcturus of the stars in the northern hemisphere. It is therefore the most remarkable Nova since the famous star of Tycho Brahe in 1572. The brightness, however, appears now to be on the wane. The spectrum resembles that of Nova Aurigæ, which appeared in January, 1892, and was also first seen by Dr. Anderson.

Mr. Stanley Williams, F.R.A.S., of Hove, announces in No. 3687 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* the discovery of a new variable star in the constellation Cygnus, to be called, according to the new nomenclature, I. 1901, Cygni. It was of the 9·9 magnitude on November 18th, 1900, when it would seem to have been at its maximum of brightness. On October 27th the magnitude was 10·7, and on December 15th about 10·5. The number of *Knowledge* for July, 1892, gave a reproduction of a photograph of the part of the sky around β Cygni, taken, after long exposure, by Prof. Max Wolf, of Heidelberg, and as this star (which is situated in that region) does not appear upon it, the inference is that its magnitude was at that time below the fourteenth.

We have received the ninth number of Vol. XXIX. of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani*, the most important paper in which is Prof. Mascari's account of the solar eclipse of last May as seen at the Astrophysical Observatory at Catania, where it was not quite total, but 0·88 of the sun's diameter was obscured at 5^h 22^m local time.

Mr. C. J. Merfield, F.R.A.S., of Sydney, communicates to Nos. 3684-5 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* a calculation of the definitive orbit elements of Comet VII., 1898, which was first discovered by Mr. Coddington at the Lick Observatory on June 11th in that year. It passed its perihelion on the 14th of the following September, but as the orbit appears to be hyperbolic in form, no question of its return can arise.

Shortly after the Report of the Washington Observatory, that of the Harvard College has come to hand. The amount of work done and the important results obtained during the quarter of a century which has elapsed since Prof. E. C. Pickering succeeded the late Prof. Winlock as Director in 1875 were fully set forth by Mr. E. B. Knobel in his address on the presentation of the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society to the former on the 8th ult. The Report shows with what energy that work has been continued during the past year, especially in the photometrical and photographic departments. And it must not be forgotten that for some years past this work has been twofold, Prof. Pickering having established a daughter observatory at Arequipa in Peru, where all the stars in both hemispheres can be observed in an exceptionally favourable climate; this is under the immediate superintendence of Prof. Bailey. The care with which the Harvard College Observatory photographs have been examined by Mrs. Fleming has resulted in the discovery of a large number of new variable stars. It is to be hoped that the appeal made by Prof. Pickering for a large increase in the funds at his disposal will meet with a speedy and hearty response.

Prof. W. Valentiner, of Heidelberg, and Herr E. von Oppolzer, of Potsdam, have both noticed that the small planet Eros, which has secured for itself so much general interest on account of its from time to time approaching the sun so much more nearly than any other planet, is subject to remarkable changes of brightness, amounting to nearly a whole magnitude within a few hours. More recently, Prof. Deichmüller, of Bonn, has found that the period of change is five hours in length.

Prof. T. J. J. See has extended his researches (*Ast. Nach.* No. 3686) with the great Washington refractor to measurements of the equatorial diameter of Saturn and of his system of rings. The diameters (equatorial, and polar as inferred from H. Struve's oblateness) are 120,682 and 108,457 kilometres, i.e., 74,944 and 67,352 miles respectively. From the known mass of the planet, this would make his mean density equal to 0·123 that of the earth, or 0·68 of water, somewhat greater than previous estimates. The external diameter of the outer ring Prof. See finds to be 278,768 kilometres, or 173,115 miles; its width 19,076 kilometres, or 11,846 miles; the external diameter of the inner ring 234,827 kilometres, or 145,828 miles; its width 27,667 kilometres, or 17,181 miles. The width of the so-called dusky ring is 18,571 kilometres, or 11,533 miles; but the blank space between this and the ball of Saturn amounts to only 10,838 kilometres, or 6,730 miles. Prof. See has also obtained a set of measurements of Saturn's largest satellite, which was discovered by Huygens in 1655, and named Titan by Sir John Herschel when he proposed designations for the satellites on account of the confusion resulting from the order of discovery being not the same as that of distance from the planet. Prof. See finds the diameter of this satellite considerably smaller than was previously supposed, amounting to only 3,368 kilometres, or 2,092 miles, which is somewhat less than that of our moon.

Prof. Max Wolf, of Königstuhl, Heidelberg, announces in *Ast. Nach.* No. 3688 the discovery of three new small planets on the 13th ult., one of which, however, he thinks may be identical with No. 450.

From next Friday, March 8th, the meetings of the Astronomical Society will be held at five o'clock, instead of eight as heretofore.

Prof. Porro, Director of the Turin Observatory, has been nominated Professor of Astronomy and Geodesy at the University of Genoa.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Feb. 21.—Sir W. Huggins, President, in the chair, followed by Lord Lister, V.P.—The fol-

lowing papers were read: 'An Attempt to estimate the Vitality of Seeds by an Electrical Method,' by Dr. Waller, 'On a New Manometer, and on the Law of the Pressure of Gases between 1·5 and 0·1 Millimètres of Mercury,' by Lord Rayleigh, 'An Investigation of the Spectra of Flames resulting from Operations in the Open Hearth and "Bessemer Processes," and 'The Mineral Constituents of Dust and Soot from Various Sources,' by Prof. Hartley and Mr. H. Ramsay, 'Notes on the Spark Spectra of Silicon as rendered by Silicates,' by Prof. Hartley, and 'On the Conductivity of Gases under the Becquerel Rays,' by the Hon. R. J. Strutt.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Feb. 14.—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—An address of condolence and congratulation to the King, submitted by the Council, was approved.—Notice was given of a proposed addition to the statutes regulating the admission of visitors to the Society's meetings.—Mr. Lewis Evans exhibited a portable sundial which had belonged to Cardinal Wolsey, and bore his arms on one side of it and on the other a somewhat uncommon form of the arms of the cathedral church of York, of which Wolsey became archbishop in 1518, Gules, two keys in saltire argent; in chief a mitre or, whilst cardinals' hats were engraved both on the front and back. The instrument, which was in almost perfect condition, consisted of a hollow gilt brass block about 3½ in. high, with nine small sundials drawn on its various faces, and closely resembled a group of nine dials arranged on a block which is figured and described on p. 80 of 'Compositio Horologiorum,' Bâle, 1531, the first book on dialling that was printed. There was no maker's name or mark on the dial, but Mr. Evans sought to prove that it was made by Nicholas Kratzer (1487-1550), a Bavarian, who taught astronomy at Oxford, and was appointed mathematical reader by Wolsey when he founded Cardinal's College (Christ Church). In proof of this he called attention to the German character of the work and decoration, and exhibited two photographs of manuscripts now in Corpus Christi College, of which Kratzer was a Fellow. The first, taken from a MS. by Hegge, showed a drawing of the dial made by Kratzer in the garden of the college, which was in form and style very like the dial exhibited, and had coats of arms on it almost in the same positions. The second showed a page of a MS. by Kratzer himself, also with a similar dial on it, and with the numerals 4 and 7 of an unusual shape and almost identical with those on Wolsey's dial. A third photograph, taken from the portrait of Kratzer painted by Holbein, which is now in the Louvre, shows him with another block of dials in his hand, which, though differing somewhat in shape, is about the same size as Wolsey's, and the dials on it seem to be of exactly the same type and design.—Mr. H. S. Cowper, as Local Secretary for Westmorland, submitted a report on (1) an early settlement in Kentmere, (2) primitive quadrangular structures, (3) discoveries of the Roman road near Ambleside, (4) an iron sword found at Witherslack, (5) Corner Hall, an unnoticed Pele, (6) an oak chest supposed to have come from Whalley Abbey, and (7) some relics of the 1745 rebellion.—Mr. H. Willett exhibited a horn triptych of reputed twelfth-century work, which Mr. Read gave reasons for assuming to be a fabrication of the nineteenth century.—Dr. Brushfield exhibited photographs of five Norman doorways in Herefordshire.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Feb. 20.—Mr. S. W. Kershaw in the chair.—A paper was read on 'Some Old Halls in Wirral,' by Mr. W. Ferguson Irvine, who illustrated it by many fine photographic views shown by the lantern. The hundred of Wirral possesses many special characteristics, due mainly to its peculiar surroundings and situation. Wirral (or "Wurrall," as the old natives call it) is the tongue of land lying between the estuaries of the Mersey and the Dee, and contains the only coast-line which Cheshire possesses; it is, in fact, a peninsula, being connected with the rest of the county by one narrow end. The halls and manor-houses of Wirral differ in many respects from the rich examples of domestic architecture for which Cheshire is celebrated; nevertheless, they are not without quaint and picturesque features. One peculiarity about them is the half-timber construction, which is confined entirely to the frontages, the rest of the walls being of masonry. In Bidston Hall we have a good specimen of the style of architecture of the early seventeenth century, the house being built in 1620 to 1622. In the deer park is still standing an old wall, over 6 ft. high and about 4 ft. thick, built of rough stones which is referred to in almost every lease of the Hall as far back as 1609 as "the great stone wall." Its antiquity may be much greater, as tradition records it was built when wages were a penny a day. The wall is popularly

known amongst the villagers as the "Penny-a-day Dyke." Chief amongst the buildings described and illustrated were Leasowes Castle; Storeton Hall, connected with many memories of the historic house of Stanley, dating from about 1360, and architecturally a good example of the fourteenth century; Shotwick Hall; and the partly timbered houses of Irby, Hooton, and Plessington. A somewhat unusual feature of these old halls is that not one of them can boast of having been the residence of a king or queen, yet the histories of many of them, as told by Mr. Irvine, were romantic and interesting.

NUMISMATIC.—Feb. 21.—Sir H. H. Howorth, V.P., in the chair.—The meeting approved an address of condolence to His Majesty the King on the death of the late Queen, and of congratulation on His Majesty's accession to the throne.—Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher and Mr. Frank P. Macfadyen were elected Members.—The Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. A. Grueber, exhibited a small silver coin of the British chief Verica, which had been found near Challow in Berks, and is the property of Mr. J. N. Barnes, of Lambourne. It has on the obverse a laureate head, similar to that on the coins of Tiberius, and the legend VERIC, and on the reverse C. P. (Commii Filius) within a torus. This coin is of some importance as helping to fix the date of the reign of Verica.—Mr. L. A. Lawrence showed two half-groats of London, belonging to the heavy coinage of Edward IV., and therefore struck before his fourth year.—Mr. T. Bliss exhibited some very rare siege pieces of Beeston Castle, Carlisle, and Scarborough, struck during the reign of Charles I., and of Pontefract under Charles II., the last piece being dated 1648; and Mr. W. C. Boyd an unpublished farthing token of Charles I., having the sceptres within the inner circle and a bird for mint-mark.—Mr. F. A. Walters read a paper on the last silver coinage (1369-77) of Edward III., in which he described several groats belonging to a transitional period, which proved that the resumption of the title of King of France on the coinage by Edward did not immediately follow the violation of the Treaty of Bretigny. He also showed that annulet stops continued to be used on the last coinage, and transferred to this period a Durham penny which hitherto had been classed to a date previous to 1360.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Feb. 19.—Dr. H. Woodward, V.P., in the chair.—Dr. W. G. Ridewood exhibited some microscopic preparations of the hairs of three species of zebra, viz., *Equus burchelli*, *E. zebra*, and the newly described *E. johnstoni*, in order to show that the hairs of the last-named animal agreed in structure with those of the other two zebras. A letter received from Prof. Ewart on the same subject stated that he was quite of the same opinion.—Mr. F. E. Beddard exhibited and made remarks upon a specimen of a female Schmidt's monkey (*Cercopithecus schmidtii*) with four mammae.—Mr. R. Lydekker described, under the provisional name *Sotalia borneensis*, an apparently new species of estuarine dolphin from Borneo, a specimen of which had recently been received at the British Museum. He also gave a description of the Kashmir ibex (*Capra sibirica sasin*), and pointed out the differences between this and the three other races of *C. sibirica*.—Mr. F. E. Beddard read a paper on the broad-nosed lemur (*Haplorhina sinuata*), which dealt with the points of difference in structure between this species and *H. griseus*.—A communication from Dr. J. G. de Man contained a description of *Potamon (Potamonautus) floweri* (a new species of crab obtained by Capt. S. S. Flower on the Bahr-el-Gebel, during his expedition up the White Nile in 1900), and remarks on other species of *Potamon*.—Mr. R. H. Burne read a paper entitled 'A Contribution to the Myology and Visceral Anatomy of the Fairy Armadillo (*Chlamyphorus truncatus*),' in which the myology of this rare edentate was reviewed, with special reference to the two previous descriptions by Hyrtl and Macalister, and features were pointed out in which this individual showed a greater similarity to *Dasyus* than those hitherto examined. Amongst other details of the anatomy of the salivary apparatus, it was shown that in *Chlamyphorus* and *Dasyus* the submaxillary gland is composed of two entirely separate lobes (representing Ranvier's submaxillary and retro-lingual glands), each of which communicates with the mouth-cavity by a separate duct. A somewhat similar condition was noticeable in *Bradypus*.—Dr. C. I. Forsyth Major read a paper 'On some Characters of the Skull in Lemurs and Monkeys,' in which he pointed out, amongst other results, that the *os planum* of the ethmoid, about which some doubts had existed as to its presence in lemurs, was found to occur in the young stages of many of these animals, and that the facial expansion of the lachrymal bone in the lemurs as well as in the monkeys was not a primitive condition, but an

extreme specialization.—Mr. Martin Jacoby read a paper containing descriptions of fourteen new species of phytophagous Coleoptera of the family Chlamydæ.

CHEMICAL.—Feb. 21.—Prof. H. E. Armstrong, V.P., in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'Isomeric Hydrindamine Mandelates and Phenylchloracetylhydramides' and 'Isomeric Benzylhydramidine Bromocamphorsulphonates and some Salts of d-l-Hydrindamine,' by Messrs. F. S. Kipping and H. Hall.—'Condensation of Phenols with Esters of the Acetylene Series: IV. Benzo-pyrene and its Homologues,' by Messrs. S. Ruhemann and H. W. Bausor.—'Constitution of Bromocamphoric Anhydride and Camphanic Acid,' by Messrs. A. Lapworth and W. H. Lenton.—'The Action of Acetylchloride and Acetyl bromo-amino-benzenes on Amines and Phenylhydrazine' and 'The Preparation of Ortho Chloraniline,' by Messrs. F. D. Chattaway and K. J. P. Oton.—'The Bacterial Oxidation of Formates by Nitrates,' by Messrs. W. C. Pakes and W. H. Jollyman.—'The Influence of Solvents on the Rotation of Optically Active Compounds: II. Influence of Iso-butyl Alcohol and Secondary Octyl Alcohol (Methyl-hexyl-carbinol) on Ethyl Tartrate,' by Mr. T. S. Patterson.—'Influence of a Heterocyclic Salt on Rotatory Power; the Ethyl and Methyl Salts of Dipropionyltartronic Acid,' by Messrs. P. F. Frankland and F. W. Aston.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Feb. 26.—Mr. J. Mansergh, President, in the chair.—The paper read was 'The Rotatory Process of Cement Manufacture,' by Messrs. W. H. Stanger and B. Blount.

HISTORICAL.—Feb. 21.—Annual Meeting.—Mr. H. E. Malden, V.P., in the chair.—The Earl of Rosebery, the President of Trinity College, Oxford, and Mr. Oscar Browning were re-elected Vice-Presidents; and Prof. F. W. Maitland and Messrs. G. W. Prothero, I. S. Leadam, and C. W. Oman were re-elected Members of the Council.—The following were elected Fellows: Messrs. W. D. Sadler, J. T. Thorp, W. C. Robinson, Hamilton Hall, and C. F. Forshaw.—The Chairman having referred to the great loss sustained by the death of Her late Majesty, a Patron of the Society, an address of condolence and homage to the King on behalf of the Society was approved.—The Council presented their Annual Report, which was also approved.

ARISTOTELIAN.—Feb. 25.—Dr. G. F. Stout, President, in the chair.—Dr. G. E. Moore read a paper on 'Identity.' There are two kinds of difference, one of which may be called *conceptual*, the other *numerical* difference. This is proved by the fact that when two things existing in space and time are said to have a common attribute, it is impossible to explain the difference between the two things as consisting merely in the fact that each has also a conceptually different attribute which the other has not. For it must be held that in the one case the common attribute is related to the one point of difference, and in the other to the other; i.e., that in the one case it has a relation which in the other it has not. But if it were one and the same thing, it would have *both* relations, and in no sense could it be true that it had *not* one of them; in other words, what we describe as two cases of a single attribute can only be explained by supposing two exactly similar attributes. This theory was defended against objections, and it was explained that exact similarity is consistent with the theory that in all cases of it there is also one and the same universal. Some objections of Hegel's to the law of identity were then considered, and it was pointed out that the implication of difference which seems to be involved in the assertion of self-identity is illusory. The law and its instances neither assert nor deny difference, whereas Hegel thought they both asserted and denied it. They merely assert the inclusion of everything or of some particular thing in the class of subjects or individuals. This, therefore, is (1) one sense in which identity is asserted. (2) Numerical identity may be said to be asserted between two things, of which the one is both denied to be a subject and to differ numerically from the other: such assertions are always false. (3) Conceptual identity may be truly asserted of two numerically different things, which are either particulars of the same universal, or a particular and its universal. (4) Identity is frequently asserted between two members of the same class, but this is due to confusion between the relation of member to class and the entirely different relation of particular to universal. Finally, (5) material and personal identity are highly complex conceptions, involving conceptually identical particulars continuous in time.—The paper was followed by a discussion.

PHYSICAL.—Feb. 22.—Prof. S. P. Thompson, President, in the chair.—A paper on 'How Air sub-

jected to X-Rays loses its Discharging Property and how it discharges Electricity,' by Prof. Emilio Villari (Hon. Fellow), was read by the Chairman.—Papers on 'The Propagation of Cusped Waves and their Relation to the Primary and Secondary Focal Lines,' and on 'Cyanine Prisms,' by Prof. R. W. Wood, were read by Mr. Watson.

- MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.**
- Mon.** Royal Academy, 4.—'A Glimpse into the Lives of the Great Masters,' Lecture V., Prof. A. Gilbert.
Society of Engineers, 11.—'Notes on Certain Details of Drainage Construction,' Mr. G. J. G. Jensen.
Society of Arts, 8.—'The Bearings of Geometry on the Chemistry of Fermentation,' Lecture IV., Mr. W. J. Pope. (Cantor Lectures.)
- Tues.** Royal Institution, 3.—'The Cell as the Unit of Life,' Lecture II., Dr. A. Macfadyen.
Society of Arts, 8.—'Early Playing Cards and their Decoration,' Mr. R. Steele.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Discussion on "The Rotatory Process of Cement Manufacture,"'
Zoological, 9.—'Some Extinct Reptiles from Patagonia, of the Genera Molania, Dinilysia, and Goniodactylus,' Dr. A. Smith Woodward.—'Note on the Invention of the Supra-orbital Canal in *Chimæra monstrosa*,' Mr. R. H. Burne.—'Contributions to the Knowledge of the Structure and Systematic Arrangement of Earthworms,' Mr. F. E. Beddard.
- Wed.** Royal Academy, 4.—'The Lower Liab,' Prof. A. Thomson.
Archæological Institute, 4.—'Tympana of the Norman Doorways in our English Churches,' Mr. C. E. Keyser.
Society of Arts, 8.—'Modern Artillery,' Lieut. A. T. Dawson.
Geological, 8.—'Recent Geological Changes in Central and Northern Asia,' Prof. Wright.—'The Hollow Spherulites of England and the Yellowstone,' Mr. J. Parkinson.
British Archæological Association, 8.—'Notes on a Ramble round Thetford,' Rev. H. J. D. Astley.
- Thurs.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Greek and Roman Portrait Sculpture,' Lecture II., Prof. P. Gardner.
Royal Academy, 4.—'A Glimpse into the Lives of the Great Masters,' Lecture VI., Prof. A. Gilbert.
- Friday.** Royal Academy, 4.—'A Contribution to the Freshwater Algae of Ceylon,' Messrs. W. West and G. S. West.—'Mediterranean Malacostraca,' Mr. A. O. Walker.
Chemical, 8.—'Nomenclature of the Acid Esters of Unsymmetrical Dibasic Acids,' 'Additive Compounds of α - and β -Naphthylamine with Trinitrobenzene Derivatives,' and 'Acetylation of Arylamines,' Mr. J. J. Sudborough.—'Formation of Amides from Aldehydes,' Messrs. R. H. Pickard and W. Carter.
- Sat.** Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Discussion on "The Electrical Power Bill of 1900,"' Paper on 'Insulation on Cables,' Mr. M. O'Gorman.
Society of Antiquaries, 9.—'Ballot for Fellows.'
Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts.—'Sculptured Tympana of Norman Doorways,' Mr. C. E. Keyser.
- Fri.** Royal Academy, 4.—'The Head and Neck,' Prof. A. Thomson.
- Sat.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Sound and Vibrations,' Lecture III., Lord Rayleigh.

Science Gossip.

BARON ERLANGER's journey in the country of Menelik has been most successful from a scientific point of view. His ornithological collection is stated to be especially valuable. According to the last accounts received from him, he was employing the vexatious delay enforced on him by the governor at Abarach in exploring Lake Abaja, after which he intends to make his way to Lake Rudolph by a hitherto unexplored route.

THE meteorological station on the Zug Peak, at an elevation of nearly 10,000 feet, is being occupied during the winter months by J. J. Enzensperger. He is cut off from communication with the rest of the world except by telephone.

A BIOLOGICAL station has been formed in connexion with the School of Veterinary Surgeons in Munich, which has for its principal object the scientific investigation of the diseases of fishes, their food, and the effects of impurities in the water.

ACCORDING to the *Chemische Zeitung*, a school of mines is to be established in Corea, under the direction of M. Tremoulet, Inspector-General of the Imperial Mines. The professors and officials will be Europeans.

DR. BERNHARD SCHWARZ, the well-known traveller, died on the 8th of February at Wiesbaden, in his fifty-seventh year.

THE death is announced of Dr. K. Natterer, of the Vienna University, in his fortieth year. He was the author of several well-known works on chemistry.

FINE ARTS

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Some Hints on Pattern Designing. By W. Morris. (Longmans & Co.)—This artistic product of the Chiswick Press, tastefully bound and printed with the Golden Type

designed by William Morris, is the text of a lecture delivered by that enthusiast himself at the Working Men's College, December 10th, 1881, and it is an epitome of the beliefs and self-imposed convictions of the speaker. The 'Hints' are concerned with the morality of life as well as the methods of decorating a wall in what may be called an honest, if not an artistic way. Art would come out of honesty, Morris was wont to allege; and with honesty he included obedience, veracity, and chastity of all sorts. "Ornamental pattern-work, to be raised above the contempt of reasonable men, must," he averred, "possess three qualities: beauty, imagination, and order." And in his forceful, somewhat overbearing, and very emphatic way he proceeded to explain to his audience how these qualities must be secured in the daily work, especially of that "British workman" whom Morris took it on himself to help, honour, and improve. The culmination of the discourse is not only wise in itself, but valuable because it presents Morris's views as to style:—

"Study any or all the styles that have any growth in them, and, as for the others, don't do more than give a passing glance at them, for they can do you no good. From the days of ancient Egypt to the time of the sickness of mediæval art the architectural arts had life and growth in them; study all that as much as you please; but, from the times of the Renaissance onwards, life, growth, and hope are gone from these, and as matters of study you have nothing to do with them. The architectural art that was in use even at the time of the great masters of the Renaissance [the true Renaissance is, of course, intended; see the context] will mislead you if you try to find any style of pattern-designing upon it, and this in spite of many splendid qualities in itself. It is not the art of hope, but of decay. As to what followed it, and culminated in the bundle of degraded whims falsely called a style, that so fitly expresses the corruption of the days of Louis XV., you need not even look at them in passing. More noble failures will serve your turn better, even for warnings."

Morris, like other masters of this subject, was, for brevity's sake, wont to treat of "the corruption of the days of Louis XV." as if those days stood alone in that respect; but he meant to be more comprehensive, and to convey what Leighton wittily expressed when he was asked what was the difference between the art of Louis XIV.'s time and that of Louis XV. "The difference," he replied, "between Madame de Maintenon and Madame du Barry."

Alfred the Great: his Abbeys of Hyde, Athelney, and Shaftesbury. By J. C. Wall. (Elliot Stock.)—The intention of the author of this little book, as explained by himself, and by the Dean of Durham in a preface, is to recall that side of Alfred's work which is represented by the religious houses that he founded. The story of these three foundations is here traced from their actual inception down to their last days. Alfred himself, therefore, occupies but a small portion of the book. Although there was little new to tell of the three abbeys dealt with, Mr. Wall has provided readable accounts of them for those who are not likely to consult learned works, and has, we gather, made some investigations on his own account at the Public Record Office. He lays great stress on Alfred's intention to provide in the New Minster a school for the better education of his young nobles, and has much to say on the beauty of the manuscripts produced within its walls. The tale of the dissolution of the house and of the final desecration of its site is told very fully, and the outrageous treatment of what is believed to have been Alfred's own coffin righteously denounced. By contrast with the great Winchester house, the humble abbey which Alfred founded as a thank-offering at Athelney is one of little interest. The author seems somewhat rash in asserting that "Christians and pagans" were among its first inmates;

for, although the Dean of Durham states that "one of the first of them was actually a heathen," Asser merely praises the proficiency of "a young lad of pagan birth," who may well have been a converted Dane. In striking contrast with the other two of the great king's foundations, Athelney had always to struggle against the poverty of its endowments. Shaftesbury, the women's abbey, was already very wealthy at the time of the Norman Conquest; and although the Conqueror took from it some land in Kingston Abbess (Mr. Wall's "Chingeston") on which to erect that well-known fortress Corfe Castle (mistaken by Mr. Wall, as by others, for the "castle of Wareham"), he gave it the advowson of Gillingham in exchange. On the eve of the Dissolution this prosperous house had an abbess, prioress, sub-prioress, and fifty-three nuns within its walls. The statement that in "1553" it had forty-eight nuns is an example of that carelessness in revision which combines with a singular style to mar the merit of the book. It is followed by the phrase, "the rapacious maw of Henry VIII. and his Minister..... is seen," &c., with which we may compare the information that Mr. Stock has reproduced Alfred's jewel, "so that it may be better known than hitherto, and by it to recall the Christian labours of that king." An Archbishop of Canterbury appears with the female name of "Eheldred"; Ogbourne is disguised as "Okebarne," and John, Count of Mortain, as the "Earl of Morent." We are even supplied with the amazing information that the "Saxon for Emma is Elgiva, which is synonymous with Elgitha"! There are a few interesting illustrations.

THE BURLINGTON FINE-ARTS CLUB.

The Burlington Fine-Arts Club have chosen for the theme of their present exhibition examples of goldsmiths' work from the earliest times up to the end of the seventeenth century. The collection forms a magnificent though somewhat disquieting display, for the fact is that the preciousness and splendour of the material seem at almost all periods to have prompted some craftsmen to sacrifice the higher qualities of design for mere ostentation. In the matter of pure design this collection as a whole cannot, we believe, compare with the collection of ironwork made by the Club last year. Not only the value but the pliability of the material tempts to excessive and florid ornamentation, and the sixteenth-century work in particular tends to lack unity and intention, to degenerate into a confused efflorescence of glittering and insignificant forms. This criticism does not, however, apply to the few rare specimens of Greco-Roman workmanship. The little silver phial from South Kensington, with a frieze in relief of storks fighting with snakes, is perfect in the reticence of its lines and the preciousness of its ornament. Coming to mediæval times—it is a pity that there are no examples of the beautifully barbaric treatment of the metals by the Anglo-Saxons—we find some specimens of great beauty, beginning with Sir Samuel Montagu's cup of the early thirteenth century. In the interesting introduction to the catalogue the superiority of English to French goldsmiths' work at this period is boldly maintained. As the nationality of this particular specimen is doubtful, it cannot be used as evidence either way, but we doubt if it would be possible to find any specimens of English mediæval work which would compare as works of formative art with those lately gathered together in the Petit Palais des Beaux-Arts at Paris. Was there ever anything in England to compare with the reliquary head of St. Baudine or the *châsse* of St. Taurin, with its superb reliefs of figures equally perfect as the expression of an ideal of character and as decorations of a surface? Even in this collection the French examples

far exceed the English in the freedom and imaginative intention of their designs. This, of course, may be an accident, for in this country English mediæval work appears to be the rarer of the two. The incense-boat and censer from Whittlesea Mere are the most important examples here, whereas French work of the fourteenth century is represented by several works, and by one, Sir Charles Robinson's *Madonna and Child*, which is much more than a piece of exquisite craftsmanship—a work of real creative imagination. Though found in Spain, it certainly seems rightly attributed to a French artist of the middle of the fourteenth century, a time when the type of the Madonna had already lost the imposing directness and simplicity of mood of the earlier tradition. This statuette exhibits to perfection that subtle gaiety, that almost excessive graciousness and sought-out charm, which took its place. No greater contrast to this could be devised than the elaborately tricked-out *Diana*, a work of the Augsburg school of the sixteenth century. The Germans, partly by reason of their extreme dexterity as craftsmen, appear, so far as this collection enables one to judge, to have been the worst transgressors against those material limitations which ensure beauty of design. No proceeding, for instance, can well be imagined more perversely inappropriate to the material or purpose of silver plates than to copy on them Aldegrever's line engravings, as is done in a series of plates exhibited here. The full beauty of the material is only seen when it reflects light from facets set at different angles, and when the edges of the facets are blunt and the surfaces are not too perfectly even. In the plates referred to the perfectly flat surface reflects a dazzling white crossed with black scratches, which here fail altogether of their original intention of conveying the idea of light and shade, or at another angle they appear dark with light scratches, which in this case have the opposite effect to that for which they were originally designed, the shaded parts becoming the lightest. Nor have the designs themselves any quality which rewards one for the trouble of finding the angle at which they are seen with the least difficulty.

We do not remember to have seen much Italian work of the Cellini period which answers to this phase of German art and at times rivals its extravagance, but Mr. Salting lends a very beautiful fifteenth-century pyx, a plain rectangular box decorated only with diamonds of transparent enamel.

The majority of the exhibits are, however, English work of the Commonwealth and subsequent periods. The English goldsmiths of that time appear to have developed a characteristic national style which often attains to great beauty. The silver salvers and cauld-cups are generally covered with rich designs of conventional flowers in *repoussé*, in which a very high relief is obtained, and the design is saved from monotony or the appearance of confused elaboration by the strong light and shade which this admits. The drinking-cups, on the other hand, are usually plain, or ornamented with designs engraved in a pure outline which has a delightful freedom and waywardness very different from the mechanical perfection of modern engraved plate. A visit to a modern goldsmith's is apt to make one pessimistic about the decay of taste, but from this exhibition, in spite of the great beauty of the finest examples, one may derive the consoling reflection that the taste of the goldsmith was not unfrequently below the level of that of his fellow-craftsmen who worked in more difficult and less costly materials.

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on February 23rd the following works, the property of the late Mr. H. A. Brassey. Drawings: T. S. Cooper, The Evening Drink, ten cows on the bank of a stream, 273*l.* C. Fielding, A

View at Guildford, 1731. Pictures: P. J. Clays, A Calm Day on the Scheldt, 294l. V. Cole, "Now fades the glimmering landscape," 189l. W. Collins, Dartmouth, Devon, 735l. E. W. Cooke, Landing Fish, coast of Holland, 651l.; Venetian Fishing Craft caught in a Borasco, 231l. W. P. Frith, Lord Foppington describes his Daily Life, 178l. B. W. Leader, Bettws y Cosd, 399l. Sir J. E. Millais, "No!" 1,470l. P. Nasmyth, A Road over a Common, 262l. D. Roberts, The Palace of the Cæsars, Rome, 105l.

The following pictures were from various properties: J. Constable, A View of the Stour, 388l. T. Faed, The Mother's First Care, 115l. W. Müller, Sorrento, 483l. W. Etty, The Return of the Prodigal Son, 126l. F. Goodall, Cramer at the Traitors' Gate, 162l. J. C. Adams, Noon, 115l. B. W. Leader, The Sandy Margin of the Sea, 399l.

Fine-Art Gossip.

TO-DAY (Saturday) is appointed for a private view of an exhibition, chiefly of Dutch pictures, at the Goupil Gallery. With these less valuable and artistic examples may be seen works of J. Breton, Corot, Daubigny, Dupré, Guardi, Harpignies, Landseer, Troyon, and other English and French painters.

On and after March 2nd Mr. Strang is showing, at 16, King Street, St. James's, thirty new etchings illustrating Mr. Kipling's short stories.

At the Graves Galleries water-colour drawings by Mr. Hubert Medlicott will be on show from March 4th. The drawings include such diverse subjects as the Thames, Venice, Rouen, and Switzerland.

WE regret to announce the death at Edinburgh, at the comparatively early age of fifty, of Mr. G. W. Johnstone, R.S.A. Mr. Johnstone was a native of Forfarshire, and in early life worked as a cabinetmaker. His first picture was shown in the R.S.A. Exhibition of 1872; and it is a sad coincidence that one of his last pictures, No. 196 in the present R.S.A. Exhibition, was directly the cause of his death, inasmuch as he stayed out too long in a drenching rain to catch for the picture the sullen grey effect of a stormy day. The deceased artist was elected an Associate of the Academy in 1883, and a full member in 1895. His landscapes, both in oil and water colour, have been for many years an attractive feature on the Scottish Academy walls, and in later years his work was frequently seen at Burlington House.

THE death is announced of Miss Annie Dixon, who had been well known as a miniature painter for a long term of years. She began her career as early as 1840, and was a constant contributor to the Academy.

THE well-known French review *L'Art* has, owing to the prolonged illness of M. P. Leroi, the editor, been in abeyance for some time, but its publication is now resumed. No. 734, a considerable volume of 340 pages, contains some noteworthy papers. The numerous cuts include reproductions of 'Vingt Dessins de M. Ingres,' prints of sculptures, facsimiles of manuscripts, and a likeness of Millais.

THE Swiss papers are full of notices of memorials of Böcklin. The street in Zurich which runs at the side of the painter's early studio, hitherto known as Neptune-Strasse, is henceforth to be named "Böcklin-Strasse." The address delivered by Prof. Brockhaus at the Böcklin commemoration at Florence, which dealt particularly with the artist's conception of landscape painting, is announced for publication by the Brockhaus firm at Leipzig.

ABOUT a year ago the Berlin Royal Academy of Sciences acquired the fine collection of coins gathered by the eminent Swiss expert Dr. Imhoof-Blumer, of Winterthur, who is one of the foreign members of the Academy. Dr.

Blumer has now presented a sum of 100,000 francs to the Academy "towards the promotion of its numismatic works." The interest of this sum, according to the wish of the donor, is to be "expended upon the income, or the beginnings of the income, of scientifically educated officials employed exclusively in the service of the numismatic undertakings of the learned Academy."

On appeal by Prince Chigi, the fine of 12,000l. (representing the value of Botticelli's 'Virgin and Child') has been reduced to a nominal sum of 10l. This verdict seems tantamount to a reduction of the "Pacca Law" to an absurdity, unless another surprising volte-face of Italian procedure is impending.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Popular Concerts.
QUEEN'S HALL.—Philharmonic Concert.

WHEN M. Ysaye gave his orchestral concerts at Queen's Hall he introduced novelties, and now he is pursuing a similar policy at the Popular Concerts. The public is content to listen over and over again to standard works. The Beethoven Septet, the 'Kreutzer' Sonata, the Schumann Quintet, and other works seem as if they would prove joys for ever. How long the particular works just named will really have a hold on the public we cannot say. One thing, however, is certain—names once popular have perished, others are perishing. A brief glance at the catalogue of works performed at the Popular Concerts since their establishment in 1859 down to March 30th, 1896 (the last catalogue issued by Messrs. Chappell) will show this. Dussek's Sonata in B flat for piano and violin was played fourteen times between 1859 and 1873, and was then shelved; in 1877 the pianoforte 'Plus Ultra' Sonata was played, and with that work the composer himself took his farewell of the "Popular" public. A similar study of Spohr, Mendelssohn, and other composers would be found instructive. The void, however, is gradually filled by new names and new works introduced by enterprising musicians. We need only name Von Bülow and Dr. Joachim, through whose zeal and perseverance Brahms has become a classic. M. Ysaye is now directing our attention to the Franco-Belgic school, of whom César Franck may be considered the founder and M. Vincent d'Indy one of the chief representatives at the present day. On Saturday afternoon was produced Franck's Quintet in F minor for pianoforte and strings. M. Gevaert, M. J. Guy Ropartz, the late M. E. Chausson, and other eminent men have been lavish in their praise of this work; a critic ought therefore to be careful in judging it after a first hearing, not so much for his own reputation as for that of the composer. A hasty judgment, if erroneous, can do no real harm to music which has in it the seeds of life, yet it may for a time have an unfavourable effect. Much of past criticism of Schumann, Brahms, and, above all, Wagner, was sincere enough on the part of its authors; time, however, has shown how unsubstantial it was. The introductory Largo section of the quintet is highly dramatic; there are bursts of imperious anger, moments of intense passion, themes which express yearning, oft sorrowful, at

times despairing. There are sudden changes of mood which from a purely musical point of view seem scarcely justifiable. Chromatic harmony plays a large part in the scheme, and some of it strikes the ear as novel and even far-fetched. Until the form and the character of the music have become fairly familiar it is difficult to listen to it in the right mood. Of one thing we are certain: the work has individuality, at times strongly marked; and it deserves—nay, demands—further hearing. The plaintive, expressive Lento is a movement which even at first meets with ready acceptance. It may be added that this quintet was written about the year 1879, i.e., belongs to a ripe period of the composer's art career.

On Monday evening M. Vincent d'Indy's Quartet in A for pianoforte, violin, viola, and cello was produced. Music by this composer has been given at the orchestral concerts of Messrs. Lamoureux, Chevillard, and Ysaye, and we remember hearing a pianoforte trio of his some years ago at a chamber concert. In all these works the great skill of the composer, together with his knowledge of orchestral effects, was plainly manifest, yet as a rule we did not feel that it was heart-to-heart music. And we must confess to having had a similar feeling in listening to the first and especially the last of the three movements of the quartet. But the Ballade, *andante moderato*, is noble, pathetic, far removed in every way from the commonplace, and spontaneous. Further acquaintance with the rest of the music may therefore modify our opinion. With regard to the rendering of these two works we can speak in terms of praise. M. Ysaye certainly interprets this style of music *con amore*. A great contrast in style was afforded by Borodine's Quartet in D, with which the programme concluded. The quaint, simple, yet characteristic music was delightfully rendered. M. Théophile Ysaye, brother of the above, played the pianoforte parts in clear, intelligent fashion. On Saturday his solos were Rameau's Gavotte with variations, rendered in anything but eighteenth-century style, a clever Nocturne of his own, and Saint-Saëns's showy Étude in F minor. On Monday he gave an unsympathetic performance of Brahms's Rhapsodie in B minor, Op. 79, No. 1; while the tail end of Liszt's sixth 'Rhapsodie Hongroise' showed that the pianist's technique, though above the average, has its limits. Miss Edith Clegg, the vocalist on Saturday, has a good voice and finished style. She was heard to advantage in songs by Brahms and Dr. Elgar. On Monday M. Meux sang three quaint songs from Grétry's 'Anacréon,' and two modern songs by Godard and Bouhy, with taste and skill.

The first concert of the eighty-ninth season of the Philharmonic Society on Wednesday evening opened with the Chopin Funeral March in memoriam the "Queen of earthly queens," who was Patron of the Society. Then, after a few minutes' pause, 'God save the King' was played by the orchestra. The programme commenced with a Notturmo-Serenade for four orchestras by Mozart. Each orchestra consists of strings and two horns, and phrases given out by the first are echoed and re-echoed by the three other orchestras. The music is simple

and delightfully fresh; there are only three movements, an Andante, an Allegretto, and a Menuetto with Trio, and all three are of modest proportions. Echo effects were used already in instrumental music by Locke, Purcell, Bach, and other composers before Mozart's time, and in a vocal piece in Purcell's 'Fairy Queen' there is even a double echo. Mozart with his threefold echo seems to have beaten the record, and he has employed the device with masterly skill: it remains fresh to the very last. The music was rendered with great delicacy under Dr. Cowen's direction. The novelty of the evening, a Concerto for violin and orchestra by Hermann Grädener, did not prove particularly interesting. The music is melodious, skilfully put together, but it lacks individuality; it all seems to have been said before, and in more convincing tones. The composer has written various orchestral and chamber works. M. Franz Ondricek, the interpreter of the solo part, is an excellent and intelligent player; his intonation in the first movement was not, however, quite free from reproach. He played the Bohemian *finale* with great spirit. Mr. Plunket Greene sang, and with marked success, 'The Soldier's Tent,' Sir Hubert Parry's "orchestral song," written for the Birmingham Festival of last year, a piece remarkable for the poetry of its music and the delicacy of its tone-colouring. Sir A. Sullivan's 'Macbeth' Overture was brilliantly played. Beethoven's Symphony in c minor was worthily performed, yet in the Scherzo there was not the true mystery; the colour contrasts were not sufficiently strong. Dr. Cowen, however, seems resolved to maintain the well-deserved reputation which he achieved last season.

Musical Gossip.

MR. PLUNKET GREENE and Mr. Leonard Borwick gave the first of three song and pianoforte recitals at St. James's Hall on Friday afternoon, February 22nd. Mr. Greene sang songs by Bach, Schubert, and Brahms. His chief success was, however, in some old Irish melodies from the Petrie collection and as yet unpublished. The excellent lyrics are from the pen of Mr. Alfred Perceval Graves; the arrangements by Prof. C. V. Stanford show skill and marked restraint; the accompaniments never assume undue prominence. Mr. Greene sang well, though when (as in 'The Alarm') he forced his voice, the sound was not pleasant. Mr. Borwick gave an admirable reading of Schumann's 'Études Symphoniques.' His Chopin playing was good, albeit somewhat cold.

SIGNOR BUSONI gave a pianoforte recital on Saturday afternoon at Queen's Hall. His programme opened with a transcription of Bach's Organ Prelude and Fugue in D, interpreted with admirable clearness and technical grip. In Beethoven's Sonata in A flat, Op. 26, the pianist played the variations in the opening movement with pleasing refinement of style, and he exhibited praiseworthy restraint. His rendering of the Funeral March was, however, scarcely so expressive as that, heard subsequently, of Chopin's movement of similar import in his A flat minor Sonata. The remainder of the latter work was admirably presented. In Liszt's 'Études 'Feux Follets' and 'Mazeppa,' and in two of the 'Rhapsodies Hongroises,' the pianist's execution was exceedingly brilliant; the most difficult passages were surmounted with complete ease and certainty.

THE performance of Mr. Coleridge-Taylor's 'Hiawatha' by the Royal Choral Society at the Albert Hall, under the direction of Sir Frederick Bridge, on Tuesday evening, deserves, on the whole, much praise. The choir was in its best form, and the conductor had evidently rehearsed with great care. The *tempi*, however, in several places, notably in the soprano soli in the middle section of the work, were dragged, i.e., in comparison with the composer's *tempi* when he conducted his work at Hanley. Then, again, more attention was paid to fortes and double fortes than to pianos and double pianos. Much allowance, however, must, we presume, be made for the size both of the hall and of the choir. The solo vocalists were Miss Ella Russell (who sang with dramatic feeling in the 'Minnehaha' section, though in her last solo she was not very happy), Messrs. Ben Davies and Andrew Black, who, especially the latter, sang exceedingly well. A cut was made in the last portion of the work, but so short as to make little appreciable difference. The 'Wedding' music is bright and full of Indian colour, while the 'Death of Minnehaha' proves not only an effective contrast, but is also full of music wonderful in its simplicity, direct expression, and deep feeling. Minnehaha once dead, dramatic interest ceases. One cares little as to what became of Hiawatha, or about the conversion of the Indians to Christianity. If a concluding section be deemed necessary, it ought to be very short. As it stands at present, an unfortunate drop in interest results. It is a great pity that so fine a work should have a comparatively weak ending.

MISS BEATRICE SPENCER gave a concert at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening. This cultivated artist has a high soprano voice, not remarkable for power, but well under control, and she chose songs that were within her means. Mozart's 'Wiegenlied' and Scarlatti's 'Le Violette' were sung with taste and charm, and examples of Haydn, Monsigny, Alabief, and Abt were presented with good effect. Miss Fanny Davies and Madame Alice Dessauer, both pupils of the late Madame Schumann, played Schumann's Andante and Variations (Op. 46); and Mr. Alfred Gibson also took part in an interesting programme.

MR. ARNOLD DOLMETSCH gave the first of a series of concerts at 85, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, on Tuesday evening. The programme, consisting entirely of music by English composers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, was specially interesting. It included among other pieces a Fantasia for six viols by Byrd, a Suite for four viols by Locke, the 'Golden Sonata' of Purcell, and an Anthem for five voices and five viols. The performances were very good, and only space prevents us from noticing them and the music itself more fully.

AT Steinway Hall on Wednesday afternoon Miss Ethel Barns and Mr. Charles Phillips gave their third chamber concert. The programme opened with Brahms's Sonata in A major (Op. 100) for violin and pianoforte, which was carefully, though not very expressively, rendered by Miss Ethel Barns and Miss Olga Miles. Among the clever violinist's solos were Tchaikowsky's 'Meditation' and one of the Brahms-Joachim Hungarian Dances. Browning's 'Prospice,' sombrely set by Dr. Walford Davies for baritone voice and quartet of strings, was ably sung by Mr. Phillips. Miss Minnie Nelson, a new contralto, sang the 'Angel Song' from Mr. Elgar's 'The Dream of Gerontius,' and two tasteful vocal pieces by Miss Barns, with considerable ability.

THERE is an interesting article on the Royal Musical Academy of Sweden, preceded by a brief survey of the development of Swedish music, by M. Louis E. van Norman, in the New York *Musical Courier* of February 20th. The programme of Swedish music performed at the

Paris Exhibition last year is given. Is there nothing in it to tempt Mr. Wood?

IN the *Musical Times* for March there is a special portrait of Verdi, the last photograph taken of the composer, and signed by him on the day before he was seized with his fatal illness.

Le Ménestrel of February 24th announces that the monument of César Franck by the sculptor Alfred Lenoir, which is to be erected in the square of the Church of Sainte-Clotilde, Paris, is on the point of completion. The inauguration ceremony will probably take place during the summer.

THE *Musikalisches Wochenblatt* of February 21st gives the official programme of the musical festival in connexion with the unveiling of the Schumann monument at Zwickau on June 8th. At the unveiling itself a hymn for male chorus by Dr. Reinecke will be sung, and in the evening there will be a performance of 'Das Paradies und die Peri.' On June 9th, at a matinée of chamber music, the Joachim quartet from Berlin and the Petri quartet from Dresden will appear. In the evening an orchestral programme will include the 'Manfred' Overture and the c major Symphony. The musical directors will be Profs. Joachim and Reinecke, two of the best interpreters of Schumann. The fact that they were also personal friends of his gives special point and interest to their co-operation in this festival.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN. Sunday Society Concert, 3.30; Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON. Monday Popular Concert, 8, St. James's Hall.
TUE. Miss Muriel Elliot and Mr. S. Mackinlay's Recital, 3, Salle Warat.
WED. Ballad Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
— Stock Exchange Orchestral Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
— Mr. A. Somerville's Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
FRI. Miss Lillian Moreton's Concert, 3, Steinway Hall.
SAT. Saturday Popular Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
— London Ballad Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Orchestral Concert, 3.30, Crystal Palace.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Afternoon Performance: Representations of the Stage Society: 'Andromache,' a Play in Three Acts. By Gilbert Murray.

INFLUENCED, it may be supposed, by the desire of the actors to obtain a recognition of their services, the Stage Society has, for the first time, as we believe, admitted a portion of the press to witness its performances. The occasion was happily chosen. The 'Andromache' of Dr. Murray is not a work which in the ordinary course of things was likely to find its way on to the boards, exemplary daring on the part of a management being requisite in order to produce a play which furnishes few opportunities for spectacle and appeals only to a limited public. Exactly the class of work is it, accordingly, which a society might creditably and advantageously bring forward. The result is distinctly a success. Very far from the best were the conditions under which it was produced. The actors were as a rule young and inexperienced, and the performance lacked dignity and breadth. None the less, the conviction forced upon the mind by the perusal of the book, that the play is powerfully conceived and written, was strengthened. Rarely indeed has the illuminatory influence of stage representation been more distinctly evidenced. New meanings and new beauties sprang to light, and the full significance of the fable became for the first time evident. This is, of course, as it ought to be. Plays, though agreeable enough at times in perusal, are made to be acted, and no study

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